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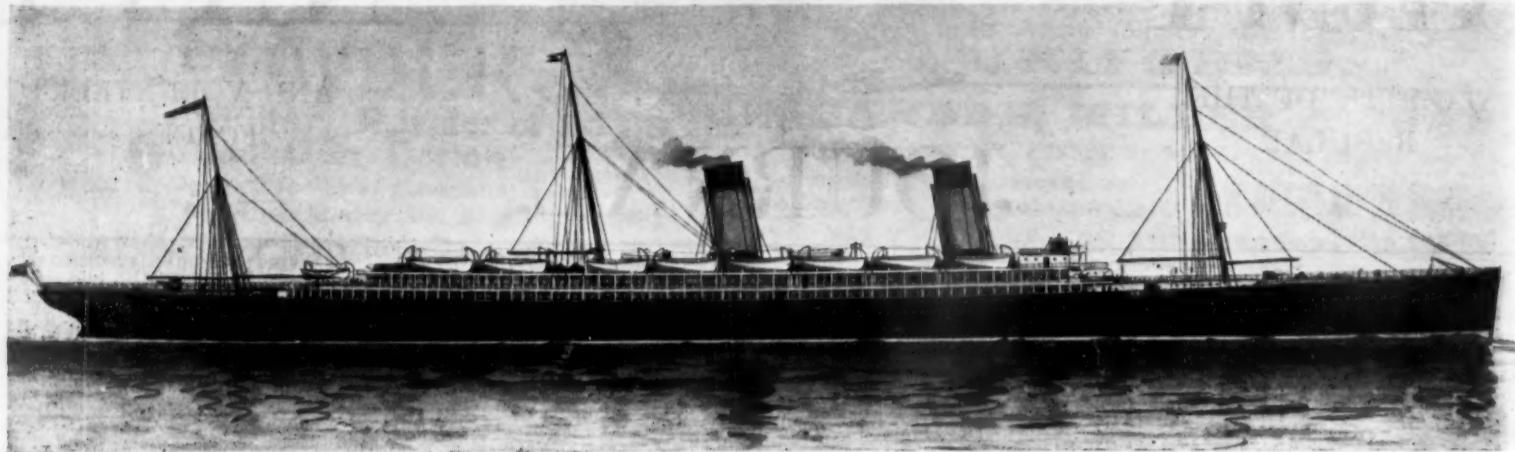
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THE MAMMOTH OF OCEAN LINERS.

Many of our readers will recall the steamer Great Eastern, which was sold for old iron about twelve years ago, after an unsuccessful career of a quarter of a century or more, she having been built in 1858 by J. Scott Russell from plans of the great civil engineer, Isambard Kingdom Brunel. The Great Eastern cost

"It would be a pleasure to be able to announce that the gigantic steamer Oceanic was to be propelled by triple screws, as George W. Melville, Engineer-in-Chief of the U. S. Navy, has done so much to bring about the triple screw system in ships of war—the Columbia and Minneapolis being so fitted—and is anxious to see it adopted in merchant steamers, but notwithstanding published re-

most powerful engines afloat. The new twin-screw steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, building at the Vulcan Works, Stettin, for the North German Lloyd line, will have triple expansion engines of 28,000 I. H. P. The Oceanic's displacement will not be as much as that of the Great Eastern. It will be noticed that the ratio of beam to length in the Great Eastern was far higher



The White Star Line's New Twin-Screw Steamer Oceanic. Building by Harland & Wolff, Belfast, Ireland.

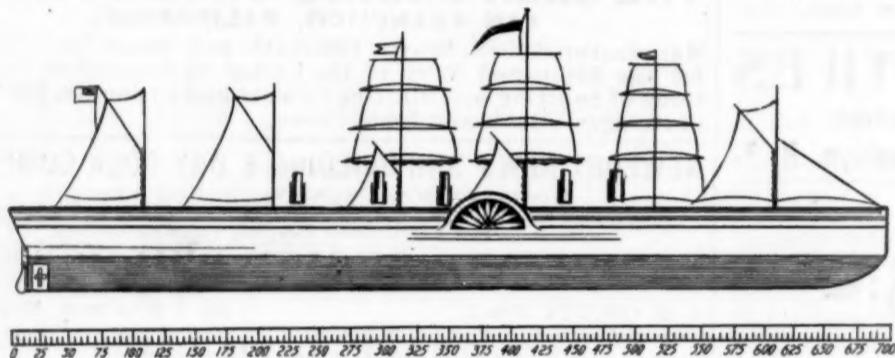
about \$725,000. Her construction was commenced May 1, 1854, and she was built broadside to the water on very flat pitch ways. The launching process began Nov. 3, 1858, and occupied three months, hydraulic power being employed. The Great Eastern visited New York in 1860, and again in 1867. The only great work she ever accomplished was the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable. The dimensions of the vessel were, length over all, 692 feet, between perpendiculars, 680

feet; beam, molded, 82 feet 2 inches; outside of paddle boxes, 118 feet; depth (molded) to upper deck, 58 feet; height of side to bulwark rail, 70 feet; freeboard from water line to covering board or plank shear, 37 feet. Gross register, 18,915 tons; load draft, 30 feet; passenger accommodations, 800 first class and 2,000 second class.

ports in several of the marine and mechanical journals of Great Britain and the United States that the Oceanic would be driven by triple screws, we must now put to rest such a theory by stating that the Oceanic will be a twin-screw steamer. What the power of the engines is to be the owners and the builders do not care to say at this stage of the construction. But we can state positively, upon the authority of H. Maitland Kersey, that triple compound engines will be used, and not quadruple

than that maintained in modern liners, being 2-17 instead of 2-20. The reason given for this is, that about 1854 an agitation set in against the knife-like lines which were becoming characteristic of the ships at that time. It was not unusual, then, to find vessels proposed with a proportion of beam to length as 1 to 12. It is a singular fact that shipbuilders are again approaching the ratio of 1 to 10. The Oceanic will be launched in January, and is expected to be ready to make her first trip to New York in the following June. No special effort will be made to surpass previous records in the matter of speed. In this respect she will mark a new departure in the contest for the blue ribbon of the Atlantic. She will be an enlarged Majestic. A long turtle deck will extend from the bow aft for over 150 feet. The dining saloon will be placed amidships, and above it will be an unusually large and handsome library. Altogether, provision will be made for carrying 350 saloon passengers with such surroundings of comfort and luxury as have never been attempted before, and the provisions for the other classes of passengers will be on a similar scale."

In a paper by Mr. W. Asbitt, on "Shipbuilding, Ancient and Modern," recently read in England, we have an interesting description of Noah's Ark as it is described in the Bible, and by Josephus. Taking the Jewish cubit as being equal to 1.8 feet, the dimensions of the ark would be—Length, 540 feet; breadth, 90; depth, 54. The draught is estimated at 15 feet. Mr. Asbitt says: "It is, I think, interesting to consider the various proportions of the ark as compared with vessels of the present day. The proportions of beam to length, i. e., 50 to 300, equal 6; the proportions of depth to length, i. e., 30 to 300, equal 10; the proportions of depth to breadth, i. e., 30 to 50, equal $\frac{3}{5}$ ths, and is rather interesting to note that for sailing vessels these proportions can hardly be excelled. Furthermore, for steam vessels, if we add one to two breadths to the length for ma-

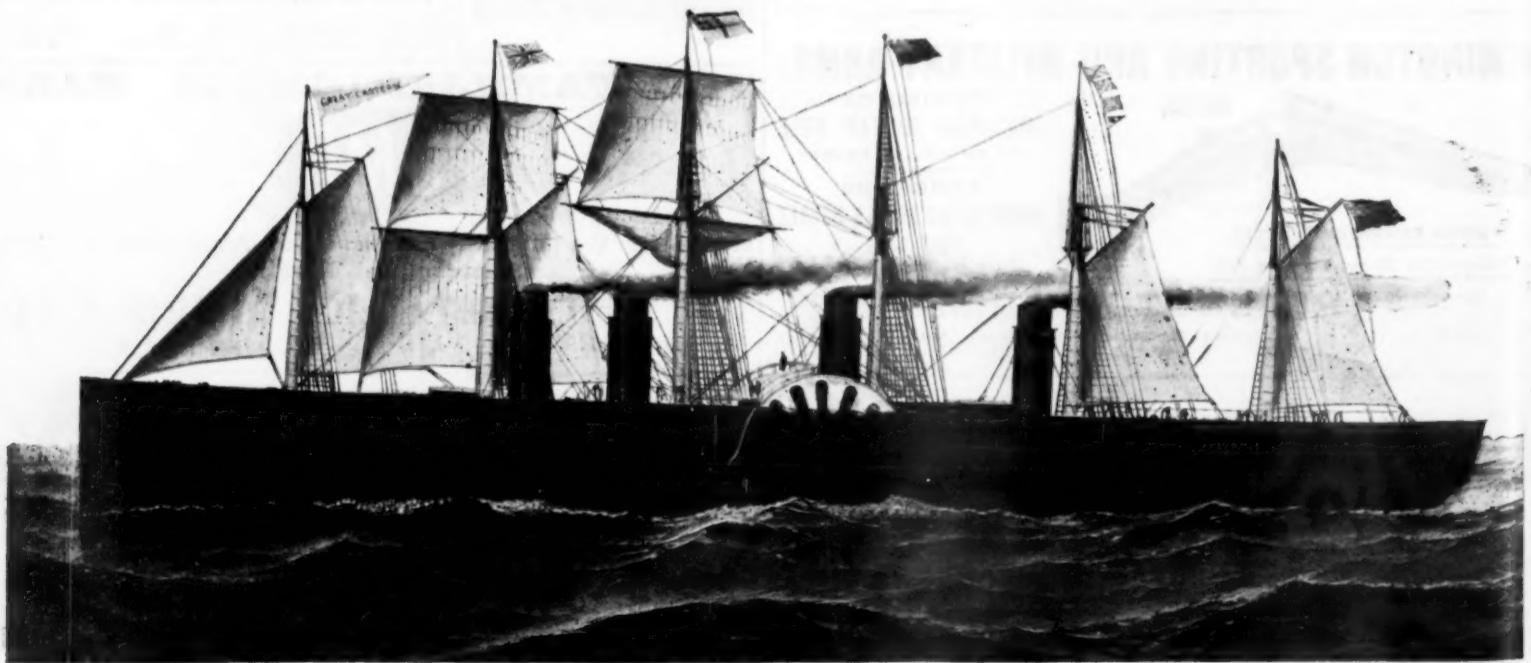


Sheer Plan of the Great Eastern, together with Scale of Feet.

feet; beam, molded, 82 feet 2 inches; outside of paddle boxes, 118 feet; depth (molded) to upper deck, 58 feet; height of side to bulwark rail, 70 feet; freeboard from water line to covering board or plank shear, 37 feet. Gross register, 18,915 tons; load draft, 30 feet; passenger accommodations, 800 first class and 2,000 second class.

In size the Great Eastern is to be surpassed by the gigantic steamer Oceanic, now building for the White Star line. The Oceanic will be 705 feet long, 685 feet

expansion engines. The theory that it might not be safe to transmit more than 20,000 horse power through one shaft gives rise to the belief that the combined engines will not indicate more than 40,000 horse power, and it is surmised that a speed of not more than 21 or 22 knots can be obtained from that power. Indeed, some engineers doubt if over 20 knots can be developed in the Oceanic if the engines are not capable of more than 40,000 horse power. Be that as it may, the Oceanic will



The Great Eastern. Built in 1858. Length, 692 feet; draught, 30 feet; tonnage 18,915

on the water line, 68 feet beam, 50 feet deep, 27 feet draft, and 17,000 tons gross. For the facts concerning this vessel, and the illustrations accompanying this article, we are indebted to that excellent nautical paper, "American Shipbuilder." Our contemporary says:

be the most magnificent as well as the largest steamship afloat, being larger than the Great Eastern, as will be seen by comparing the figures. The Campania has engines of 30,000 horse power, and has developed 22 knots an hour. She and her sister, the Lucania, have the

chinery space, we arrive at some of the best proportions acknowledged for present transatlantic steamers."

The Kaiser Wilhelm, built by the Vulcan Company of Stettin, now holds the championship for size. The relative dimensions of this vessel, the Oceanic and the

Great Eastern, as given by the "Army and Navy Gazette," of London, are as follows:

	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.	Oceanic.	Great Eastern.
Length over all.....feet	640	704	697
Length between perpendiculars	625	680	680
Beam	66	72	83
Draught	26	26	30
Moulded depth	43	58	
Displacementtons	20,500	24,000	32,000
Gross tonnagetons	14,000	17,000	19,000
Horse-powerI. H. P.	30,000	45,000	2,700
Speedknots	22	27	12
		nominal	

The above, in the case of the Great Eastern, is the displacement calculated by Sir W. H. White as the maximum possessed by the vessel when laying submarine telegraph cables, but her normal displacement was a good deal less, involving a draught of about 28 feet or 29 feet. The "Gazette" says:

"It will be remembered that the Great Eastern had considerable area of sail surface, giving her when under sail power about a fair average speed, but it was not found that the two propelling powers, sail and steam, worked harmoniously upon the great ship. With steam power alone she could attain 12 knots under favorable conditions. Her estimated maximum speed was a good deal higher, but, so far as we are aware, it was not realized. It is, therefore, a most interesting study to note the development of the factor of speed in these three gigantic vessels, and the supreme efforts in steam power which have had to be put forth in order to effect this development. We take it that the speed of 22 knots with the Kaiser Wilhelm and the speed of 27 knots with the Oceanic are pretty sure to be attained, if not indeed exceeded. In conversation with the engineer-in-chief of the Vulcan firm last year he expressed a conviction that his engines would do a good deal more than their estimated work, and Messrs. Harland & Wolff are not likely to be behindhand in this respect. Hence, in order to produce a speed exceeding that of the older vessel of 1858 by five-sixths of its maximum rate, the engine power has had to be increased eleven times; while, in order to produce a speed exceeding that of the first ship two and a half times, the power of the propelling machinery has had to be developed to no less than seventeen times the amount of indicated horse-power. It must not be thought that because the Great Eastern was designed some time ago her form was not good below the water line. As a matter of fact her area of water line was only 39 and 29 square feet, showing that her lines must have been particularly fine, and so have lent themselves readily to a rapid rate of speed. It was, then, only the engine power which was lacking to make her a fast vessel. The figures given, therefore, are especially curious and illustrative of the advance which has been made in propelling machinery in forty years."

PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs of the Fifty-fourth Congress, to whom was referred the bill (S.661) to regulate the pay of non-commissioned officers of the Army, reported it favorably after a very thorough examination, and it was passed by the Senate. The committee having again carefully examined into the whole subject again reported it favorably with the amendment, fixing the 1st day of July, 1898, as the date when its provisions shall take effect, and recommended its passage adopting the report made to the last Congress, the amendments recommended to the bill then pending (S. 2420) having been incorporated in the pending bill.

The report to the last Congress here adopted consisted of letters recommending the bill from the Assistant Secretary of War, Maj. Gen. Miles and the Adjutant General of the Army. The committee fully concurred in their recommendations, saying: "Your committee believe that the needs of the Army call for this increase of pay, and that the amount to be expended will secure a very much higher state of efficiency, and, besides being a necessity for the service, will in the end, by reason of the better condition of affairs in attracting to the service intelligent young men and preventing desertion, prove an economical measure."

The bill as it passed the Senate May 19 is as follows: "To regulate the pay of non-commissioned officers in the Army.

"Be it enacted, etc., That on and after the first day of July, 1898, the pay per month of the following non-commissioned officers of the line of the Army shall be as follows: Sergeant major, artillery, cavalry and infantry, \$30; regimental quartermaster sergeant, artillery, cavalry and infantry, \$30; 1st sergeant, artillery, cavalry and infantry, \$30; sergeant, artillery, cavalry and infantry, \$23; corporal, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, \$17: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the increase of pay to non-commissioned officers of the Army by reason of longevity service now provided by law: Provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers of the Army on the retired list July 1, 1896."

We hope that the bill will receive attention in the House as soon as it gets to work. It is an important measure and should have been made a law long ago. As Gen. Ruggles said in his report for 1895: "The non-commissioned officer is always in immediate contact with

the men. On his force of character, good capacity, strict integrity, untiring energy, and soldierly qualities depends, in a great measure, the success of military administration. The very slight increase of his present pay over that of the private soldier is totally incommensurate with the responsibility placed upon him and the onerous duty required of him. He receives less pay than the private soldier on extra duty, and so it not infrequently happens that the good soldier in the ranks prefers extra-duty pay in the staff departments to the chevrons of the non-commissioned officer. This should be remedied by establishing such remuneration as will induce men of high intelligence to enter the Army with the object of making the career of the non-commissioned officer that of their lives."

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Maj. Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, commanding the Department of Texas, was placed on the retired list of the Army, on his own application, after forty years' service, on Saturday, May 22. He had served one day in active service as Major General. On Monday, May 24, the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Brig. Gen. John Rutter Brooke, commanding the Department of the Missouri, to be Major General, vice Bliss, retired. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate the same day. The President on Thursday, May 27, sent to the Senate the following nominations for the grade of Brigadier General, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the promotions of Gens. Forsyth, Bliss and Brooke: Colonel James F. Wade, 5th Cav.; Colonel John K. Mizner, 10th Cav., and Colonel William M. Graham, 5th Art.

There is no doubt that these nominations will be speedily confirmed by the Senate, and it is generally understood that Colonel Mizner and Colonel Graham will retire on account of thirty years' service, immediately, or very soon, after their confirmation as Brigadier Generals. Colonel Henry C. Merriam, 7th Inf., is slated for nomination as Brigadier General on the occasion of the first vacancy by retirement. The appointment of the Colonel to fill the other expected vacancy is not yet settled, but the choice is understood to lie between Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Inf., and Colonel Royal T. Frank, 1st Art. The nomination of Colonel Graham is a source of much satisfaction to the artillery arm of the service, who have used great effort to secure recognition among General officers, and they express great hopes of securing the nomination of Colonel Frank upon the retirement of General Graham. In the event of the confirmation of Colonels Wade, Mizner and Graham as Brigadier Generals the following promotions in the line will result: Lieutenant Colonel Henry E. Noyes, 2d Cav., will become Colonel of the 5th; Major Adna R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., will become Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d; Captain William C. Forbush, 5th Cav., will be made Major of the 9th; 1st Lieutenant Henry J. Goldman, 5th Cav., will become Captain.

Following the promotion of Colonel Mizner, Lieutenant Colonel Gdy V. Henry, 3d Cav., will be made Colonel of the 10th; Major Michael Cooney, 4th Cav., will become Lieutenant Colonel of the 3d; Captain Jacob A. Augur, 5th Cav., will become Major of the 7th; 1st Lieutenant Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cav., will be promoted to Captain.

The promotion of Colonel Graham will result in the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel John I. Rodgers, 2d Art., to be Colonel of the 5th; Major William L. Haskin, 1st Art., will become Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d; Captain James M. Ingalls, 1st Art., will be Major of the 1st; 1st Lieutenant Clermont L. Best, Jr., 1st Art., will be Captain of the 1st, and 2d Lieutenant Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., will become 1st Lieutenant of the 1st.

"The Physique of the American Soldier," was the subject of the paper read before the Association of Military Surgeons, U. S., at the annual meeting at Columbus, May 25-27, 1897, by Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg., U. S. A. In it attention was called to the three dimensions employed in the military service of the United States to determine the physical capacity of recruits, viz.: Height, weight and chest circumference, including chest expansion. The relative value of these dimensions in estimating physical capacity was considered; physiological relations between height and chest capacity, or so-called vital capacity, and the value of the ratio of height in inches to pounds of body weight. A tabular view was presented of the average height of various peoples and attention called to the extraordinary stature of the Polynesians and the superior height of the Celts among civilized peoples. Influence of race, climate, diet, exercise, etc., on stature, were described, and the differences in the average heights of U. S. emigrants and the averages of their nationalities was referred to. Tabular views were given of the physical proportion of foreign-born, native, white, negro, and Indian recruits, showing the superior weight of the negro, the superior chest measurement of the foreigners, the large relative vital capacity of native white Americans, the great respiratory power of the Indian conjoined with superior stature, and the lesser respiratory power of the negro conjoined with greater weight. Beyer's instance of increase of chest capacity in naval cadets, due to physical training, was cited, and the possibilities of permanent increase of vital capacity in adolescents by exercise considered. The method of determining the American type by the Belgian method was described and a comparison made of the average American versus the typical American. The age of maturity was stated and the approximate number of Americans of the military age available for the military service. The principal causes of disqualification for military service recorded in the examination of recruits were pointed out and data were given for the determination of the American type now for the first

time accumulating. The records of the Civil War are elaborate but necessarily incomplete in not including the Confederate States, which, prior to the war, furnished the tallest men for the Army. The American type is tall, lithe and sinewy, with large vital capacity. There is recognized a tendency toward aboriginal characteristics, due in part to climatic and other conditions of life which modify the various racial types now in process of blending into a national type distinctively American. This resembles the Greek rather than the Roman, with more stability than the former and of larger mold than the latter, of a temper alert and active, capable of quick development of power and of great resourcefulness and endurance in war.

The Morning "Journal" of New York says: "The other day the 71st Regiment attended divine service—and, according to all our contemporaries, took a day's rations to church with them. This extraordinary provision created no end of wonder. It was generally supposed that the Colonel of the regiment not being familiar with divine services, supposed they lasted twenty-four hours, and wasn't going to have his men suffer. Another theory among civilians was that the 71st never went anywhere without rations, and the Colonel would not allow even religion to break into the rule. Such is the civilian faith in our soldiers that if the 4th Artillery had been invited to hear Tom Dixon they would have taken their caissons with them. Still the day's rations in church created such a stir in the Quartermaster's Department that an explanation had to be made, and now that the explanation is made, how simple and natural it is. The 71st did not take any rations."

Provided all the cadets of the Naval Academy who complete the four years' course this year pass their examinations, there will be 37 graduates in the line division and 11 in the engineer division. Of the cadets who have just taken their final examinations after two years at sea or abroad at schools there are 27 of the line division and 11 in the engineer division. One of the line cadets will be assigned to the Marine Corps, two have been studying naval architecture abroad, and the others will receive commissions as ensigns as there are 24 vacancies at the present time and there are likely to be three more in a few weeks. The engineer class will all be commissioned, as 18 vacancies in that branch of the service already exist.

The annual examinations at West Point begin June 1. Provided all the cadets of the first class pass their final examinations, there will be 69 graduates.

The "Evening Sun" says: "There was only one tragic incident during the St. Paul's last trip to Southampton, and that was the meeting between Gen. Porter, the Ambassador to France, and Mlle. Anna Held, the music hall singer. At dinner that night Gen. Porter had been dilating upon the importance of every public man being a linguist, so on the strength of his discussion Mr. Victor Mapes volunteered to present the General to Mlle. Held. The conversation lasted seven minutes. Even a pedometer could not have kept track of Mlle. Held's share in it. She asked Gen. Porter some 1,717 questions, and to each of them he replied politely and most fluently either 'Oui, mademoiselle,' or 'Non, mademoiselle.' Later Mlle. Held exclaimed indignantly to her table vis-à-vis, Mr. George Haven Putnam, the publisher: 'I thought somebody told me that Gen. Porter could speak French!'

"La Vita Italiana" is an illustrated review published fortnightly by the Societa Editrice Dante Alighieri at Rome. Its contributors include some of the ablest and most attractive of Italian writers, and in the intellectual merit, general variety and interest of its contents it bears comparison with the best and most thoughtful of the European reviews in any language. In the range of its subjects it is remarkable, they covering, besides belle lettres, politics, the drama, finance, science, invention, bibliography and agriculture. The magazine, therefore, brings the reader into familiarity with the most active and vigorous thought, condition and imaginative production of Italy. Typographically, it is of the highest excellence, and its illustrations are many and both instructive and of unusual artistic merit.

Secretary Alger has turned over to the General commanding the Army the business of attending to complaints made by creditors against Army officers who owe money, and to-day he issued an order declining to act as a collection agent, except in certain cases, for persons having claims against employees of the War Department. The order practically puts out of the power of people who charge exorbitant rates of interest on money loaned department clerks to make their collections through official channels. One paragraph of the order says, in effect, that the affidavit of a clerk that he has a good defense will be taken in preference to the word of a creditor who has not obtained a judgment.

Following is the first Cuban resolution passed by the Senate: "Resolved, etc., That a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States." It is very doubtful whether it will ever get beyond the Senate, where peculiar conditions forced its passage.

The first twelve 2d Lieutenants and Addl. 2d Lieutenants of cavalry having already received their promotion, the new promotions in the cavalry will include 2d Lieutenants Lawrence J. Fleming, 10th Cav., and James J. Hornbrook, 2d Cav., to be 1st Lieutenants and Additional 2d Lieutenants Lanning Parsons and Edward P. Orton, 9th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenants. 1st Lieutenants Goldman and Macomb go up to Captain, regimentally, as the act of Oct. 1, 1890, does not apply to them; but the 2d Lieutenants under that act go up lineally.

Secretary of War Alger has turned over to the General commanding the Army the business of attending to complaints made by creditors against Army officers who owe money, and has issued an order declining to act as a collection agent, except in certain cases, for persons having claims against employés of the War Department. The order practically puts out of the power of people who charge exorbitant rates of interest on money loaned department clerks to make their collections through official channels. One paragraph of the order says, in effect, that the affidavit of a clerk that he has a good defense will be taken in preference to the word of a creditor, who has not obtained a judgment.

Maj. Tully McCrea, Commandant of Fort Slocum, N. Y., has set apart one day in each month for a field day to be devoted to athletic games and sports. The programme carried out on May 20 was an excellent one. The officials in charge were as follows: Games Committee—Capt. Lomia, Capt. Wood and 1st Lieut. Whistler. Referees—Capt. Wood, 1st Sergt. Green and Ord. Sergt. Cronin. Inspectors—Lieut. Skerrett, 1st Sergt. Powell and Sergt. Gunning. Judges at finish—1st Lieut. Whistler, 1st Sergt. Grimes, 1st Sergt. Edmunds and Com. Sergt. Hurst. Timekeeper—Lieut. Tschappat. Starters—Lieut. Batchelor and Corp. Bennett. Clerks of course—Capt. Surg. Swift, Sergt. Moberg, and Steward Cross. Field judges—Maj. Surg. Havard and Corp. McKay. Scorers—Sergt. Kline and Sergt. Goff. Announcer—Sergt. Lanzon.

The appointment of Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke to Major General is now an accomplished fact, after the short wait contingent upon the promotion and retirement of Generals Forsyth and Bliss. The military career of General Brooke has been a distinguished one. He went to the front at the breaking out of the war, being then about 23 years of age, as a Captain in the 4th Pennsylvania Infantry. A few months and he was Colonel of the 53d Pennsylvania Infantry, was severely wounded at Cold Harbor, and in recognition of his services in the field was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers May 12, 1864. His service thereafter was gallant and conspicuous, and he received the brevet of Major General for the battles of Tolopotomy and Cold Harbor. He resigned from the Volunteer Service Feb. 1, 1866, and in the following July was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 37th U. S. Infantry. He was promoted Colonel in 1879, first of the 13th Infantry and soon afterwards transferred to the 3d Infantry, with which he served until April 6, 1888, when he was appointed Brigadier General. His service in the Regular Army has been varied, and in every position which he has had to fill he has maintained his high reputation as an able and gallant officer and a wise and judicious commander. We join in the congratulation which this well deserved promotion has brought forth from General Brooke's many friends.

The idea of 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., in taking his Yale pupils around New York Harbor to give them some practical demonstration of modern war was an excellent one, and might be followed with profit by other military professors. At Sandy Hook the young men, by special permission of General Merritt, Commander of the Department of the East, and of the Chief of Engineers and Chief of Ordnance, were shown all over the works, and the great rifled cannon were fired for their benefit. The Government steamer General Meigs was placed at their disposal for the trip. They were received by the officers at the landing, those who greeted them being Captain Frank Heath, who has charge of the proving ground, and Lieutenants Fuller, Montgomery and Jameson. Captain Heath led the party at once to where the big guns were, and they witnessed all the operations of loading and firing three times over. After this the young men examined the guns and carriages closely and listened to an informal lecture upon their construction and working from Lieutenant Murray, and then proceeded to the gun lift battery, which is still in charge of the Engineering Corps, and the workings of the hydraulic lifts were explained to them. After going through the magazines they went to the emplacements for a battery of three 10-inch rifles, which are to be mounted on the wonderful Buffington-Crozier disappearing carriages. Next they were shown the battery of sixteen 12-inch mortars, and they closed their visit with a look over the site of the new artillery post, to be known as Fort Hancock, some of the buildings of which are well under way. They remained at Sandy Hook about four hours. Luncheon was served on the General Meigs on the way up the bay, and after that discipline was relaxed and the rest of the trip was enlivened with college songs and cheers for their entertainers. Similar courtesies would no doubt be extended to other college students visiting military posts under the guidance of their military instructors.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Following is a list of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy and their alternates. Those marked with a star have "entered" and passed the mental and physical examinations, and have entered as naval cadets, and those marked with a dagger have reported.

*Ackerson, J. L., Mich.
†Allen, B. C., Kansas.
*Allen, W. H., Pa.
†Alsop, K. D., Miss.
Blair, George F., Mich.
Blair, Frank R., N. Y.
*Boss, J. E., Miss.
†Brandt, F. L. E., Illinois.
Bride, Lewis M., Pa.
Brooks, Leroy, Ohio.
Brown, George P., Cal.
†Browne, Claude, Ala.
*Bruff, Charles L., N. Y.
*Burwell, J. P., Va.
Campbell, James A., Pa.
*Castle, Guy W., Wis.
*Cleveland, I. J., Ala.
*Cook, H. E., Mass.
*Colvocores, H., N. J.
Davis, Walter, Ore.
†Devine, Ellwood, Mass.
*Dittenger, Theo. A., Ind.
Falconer, C. A. P., Kan.
*Firse, John H., Georgia.
Fisher, Theo. D., Jr., Mo.
†Fitzpatrick, John, La.
*Fleet, A. H., Va.
Foster, John C., Pa.
*Foote, Percy W., N. C.
*Fowler, O. W., Iowa.
*Fremont, J. C., Jr., N. Y.
*Galbraith, W. H., Tenn.
*Harris, George S., Ga.
†Harper, R. C., La.

Hastings, Russell, Ohio.
*Howe, Alfred, Indiana.
*Kress, James C., Pa.
*Laurason, G. C., La.
*Letts, F. B., Iowa.
†Mannix, D. P., at large.
*McGalliard, F., N. J.
McNair, Warren, Miss.
Miller, Frank, Va.
*Neal, George F., Tenn.
†Newhall, H. W., Mass.
*Nightingale, G. P., N. Y.
*Oakley, O. H., Neb.
*Patterson, A. F., Mass.
Price, Samuel R., Mo.
*Pye, William S., Minn.
*Robertson, W. M., Miss.
*Richardson, H. C., Pa.
*Simmons, M. H., R. I.
†Smith, John W., Illinois.
Sower, Donald J., Iowa.
Spofford, E. E., Vt.
*Stewart, Charles E., Va.
†Terry, John B., N. M.
*Tone, Bernard L., N. Y.
*Whitlock, Guy, Minn.
*Westwell, Geo. C., Texas.
*Wheeler, Thos. H., Ala.
*Whitney, E. L., La.
*Williams, Roger, N. Y.
*Woodson, P. E., Tex.
*Yates, Isaac, Jr., N. Y.
*Zogbaum, R. F., Jr., N. Y.

The alternates are:

Abernethy, J. O., N. C.
Altiger, R. G., Va.
Atkins, Darnis, La.
Bethan, John C., Pa.
Bowne, D. K., Pa.
Burton, K. E., Wis.
Burwell, John T., Va.
Connally, M. A., Pa.
Elliott, George K., Ohio.
Evans, H. G., Texas.
Field, Jesse B., Ind.
Freyer, Frank, Georgia.
Hamaker, W. B., Pa.
Hannigan, John, Illinois.
Josselyn, F. B., Cal.
Kubener, George A., N. J.
Lippincott, Wallace, N. J.

Link, Clarence, N. M.
Martin, Francis W., N. Y.
McGehee, W. E., Miss.
Maynard, R. W., R. I.
Nelson, Raymond R., N. Y.
Rogers, B., Pa.
Rice, A. T., Mass.
Robert, H. H., Miss.
Rowles, Richard, Mass.
St. George, Wm., N. Y.
Schroeter, E. N., Illinois.
Shewell, James T., Neb.
Sperry, L. B., Minn.
Swozey, W. W., Mass.
Ward, Samuel J., N. Y.
Wilkins, L. C., Georgia.
Winn, Vetal, New York.

The following are the standing and marks of the six-year cadets as determined by the recent examinations here:

Line Division.

- Frank H. Brumby, of Georgia, 847.53.
- Frank P. Baldwin, of New Jersey, 826.05.
- William C. Davidson, of South Dakota, 815.51.
- Harris Laning, of Illinois, 800.92.
- David W. Todd, of California, 772.37.
- John V. Kleeman, of New York, 769.82.
- William R. Cushman, of New York, 767.51.
- Henry V. Butler, of New York, 767.40.
- Walter R. Gherardi, at large, 763.02.
- John R. Monaghan, of Washington, 760.02.
- J. J. Raby, of Michigan, 759.52.
- Philip M. Bannon, of Maryland, 753.89.
- James E. Walker, of North Carolina, 753.44.
- William H. Standley, of California, 749.74.
- Arthur T. Chester, at large, 743.56.
- Cassius B. Barnes, of Oklahoma, 743.33.
- J. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, 742.88.
- A. J. Wadham, of New York, 740.97.
- Kenneth M. Bennett, of New Jersey, 740.80.
- Edward H. Watson, of Kentucky, 738.38.
- Worth Bagley, of North Carolina, 734.71.
- Orlo S. Knepper, of Pennsylvania, 726.26.
- Michael J. McCormack, of Michigan, 724.13.
- Rufus Z. Johnson, Jr., of North Carolina, 721.11.
- Newton H. Hall, of Texas, 717.48.

Engineer Division.

- Thomas M. Dick, of South Carolina, 845.70.
- Charles K. Mallory, of Tennessee, 828.70.
- Newton Mansfield, of Ohio, 804.81.
- James P. Morton, of Missouri, 778.73.
- D. M. Garrison, of New Jersey, 778.01.
- Franklin D. Kars, of Ohio, 775.03.
- Fred N. Freeman, of Indiana, 753.44.
- John F. Marshall, Jr., of Texas, 722.16.
- Darwin R. Merritt, of Iowa, 710.34.
- Ernest F. Eckhardt, of Wisconsin, 696.81.
- Edward H. Dunn, of Connecticut, 691.97.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

May 21, 1897.

Capt. Charles McClure took his departure last week for San Antonio on business. Lieut. Haydon Grubbs is enjoying a short leave of absence.

Col. and Mrs. Van Valzah entertained the "High Five" Club last week, it being the last meeting of the club for the season. The first prize for the ladies, an embroidered picture frame, was won by Mrs. Lewis; the ladies' second prize, a handsome Dresden powder box and puff, Mrs. Duval carried off; the third ladies' prize, an embroidered silk apron, was awarded to Miss Pell. The gentlemen fared equally well, the first prize, a beautifully embroidered sofa cushion, was given to Mr. Marshall; the second, a blotter with onyx top, fell to Capt. Augur; while the third, another piece of onyx, was presented to Dr. Rafferty as his reward. Mrs. Van Valzah, as usual, served a very delicious supper which was enjoyed by all. Beside the members of the club present there were several guests, among whom were Col. and Mrs. Buford, of Juarez; Mrs. John Hopper, Miss Evelyn Logan, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Fred Logan.

Friday of last week was quite a gala day for the soldiers, who, under command of Capt. Charles Hinton, assisted the citizens of El Paso in entertaining the visiting firemen who were here from all over the State. In the race between the El Paso hose company and the Fort Bliss hose company, the latter were defeated by but a few seconds in the race. The grand march was led by the 18th Infantry band, followed by the cavalry troop and the two companies of infantry. Through the courtesy of the committee and the superintendent of the Texas Pacific Railroad, four coaches were sent out to the post to transport the troops to the city and back to the fort.

Several of the officers and ladies attended the ball at the court house given in honor of the visiting firemen.

Col. Malloy, an old soldier and Grand Army man, has just received the appointment of Immigrant Inspector at El Paso. Col. Malloy has been in charge of old Fort Bliss for several years past.

A large number of sailors went through El Paso this week en route East. On account of the several miles of wash-out on the railroad they had to be transported by wagon six miles out of town.

Judge L. Davis, of El Paso, died this week at his house in the city. Judge Davis was well known by many Army officers. His daughter is a very frequent visitor at the post.

Mr. Murphy is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Van Valzah, at the post.

Miss Florence Newman, of El Paso, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Glasgow, in San Antonio.

With the moving of the troops speculation is rife as to whether or no the 18th will figure in the proceedings. It has been in the Department of Texas for quite a number of years.

A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

New York, May 23, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

In connection with the recent court-martial held at Fort McPherson, Ga., more or less sensational matter has been printed, but as the writer believes all gross misstatements should always be corrected, even though the persons directly concerned may consider them too contemptible to be worthy of notice, I trust you will print the following:

There appeared in a daily publication an item referring to the antecedents of Lieut. O'Brien, who brought the charges against Capt. Romeyn. It stated that Lieut. O'Brien was a native of Boston; was a waif who had been adopted by a "Democratic boss" of that city, through whom he received his appointment to West Point, and that it was owing to the influence of his family with the War Department that induced Secretary Lamont to send him as Military Attaché to the China-Japan War.

There is not a particle of truth in the above mentioned statement, with the exception of the line referring to the birthplace of the Lieutenant. It is true he is a native of Boston, Mass., and he is connected with a most estimable and well-to-do family of that city, no member of which is or ever has been a "Democratic boss." He received his appointment to the Military Academy by competitive examination, in the year 1881, having attained the highest per cent, out of a list of 29 applicants. He graduated with the rank of No. 3 in the year 1885, and is also an "honor graduate" from the Fort Leavenworth Infantry and Cavalry School. Not the slightest influence was brought to bear on the War Department by his family, which resulted in Secretary Lamont sending him to the East. It was simply owing to his record as an officer and scholar which led the War Department to select him.

What I write regarding Lieut. O'Brien previous to his entering West Point I know to be true, as I am a native of Boston myself, and am proud to have been a classmate with him in the Boston schools. The information I have concerning his military career I have obtained through the columns of your esteemed publication, which I know to be reliable, and to which, I take pleasure in stating, I am

A SUBSCRIBER.

COLLEGE INSPECTIONS.

All of the officers of the Inspector General's Department are now on their final tours of the fiscal year, covering the entire country in their usual thorough and efficient manner prior to submitting to the Secretary of War their annual reports, which, it is expected, will be of much interest. The unusual pressure of duties in the Middle District rendered some of the usual inspections by Col. Vroom an impossibility this year and caused the Inspector General to make the inspection in person of several of the Western military colleges; and in his report to the Secretary of War he expresses himself as much gratified at the high standard of military excellence that had been attained there. Col. Hughes has 21 colleges to inspect upon the present tour, Col. Burton 3, Col. Vroom 6, Col. Lawton 5, Maj. Sanger 11, and Maj. Garlington 19. Beside the colleges, the usual attention is being bestowed upon money accounts, ungarrisoned posts and national cemeteries, and several special investigations and post inspections which were interrupted on prior tours are now receiving attention. The Secretary of War has indicated his special interest in the discipline, instruction and success of these 103 institutions, with over 40,000 students, over 19,000 of whom are enrolled in the Military Department. Enough Army officers for two fighting regiments are detailed upon this duty and the Secretary desires that all previous excellence shall be surpassed during his administration.

Under date of May 21, 1897, Secretary Gage, in G. O. 31, says: "The Department has had its attention called to the unofficerlike conduct of officers in soliciting the exercise of the official or personal influence of prominent public citizens to obtain for them assignments to duty, revocation of orders, and other personal favors, often detrimental to the public interest, and always injurious to the morale of the service. The Department, therefore, informs the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service that from this time all such interference with its prerogatives must cease, and if at any future period any officer shall be found guilty of an infraction of this order it will be considered ample cause for summary action."

Any officer may submit an official application to the Department for an assignment, which will be given proper consideration, and such action will be taken in all cases as will meet a fair disposition of each.

The attention of all officers is hereby directed to paragraphs 31 and 32, Regulations Revenue Cutter Service, 1894, and they are informed that a strict adherence to those regulations will be enforced.

The armor manufacturers have officially notified Secretary Long that they cannot build armor for the Government at the maximum price of \$400, as recommended by the Senate Naval Committee, and that the lowest figure at which they can supply the material is \$425. Secretary Long has referred their communication to Congress, with the recommendation that that body increase the limit recommended by the Senate Committee to \$425.

A detachment of marines and sailors from the Washington Navy Yard will take part in the ceremonies at the grave of Adm. Porter, at the Arlington National Cemetery on Memorial Day.

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RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. Solomon N. Carvalho, who accompanied Gen. J. C. Fremont on his famous overland journey to the Pacific in 1854, died May 21, at his home, in New York City.

Mr. William Stone, who died May 22, at his home, 640 Madison avenue, New York City, served during the war as an officer of Massachusetts troops and Veteran Reserve Corps; received the brevet of Major and was mustered out Jan. 4, 1867. He had in July previous been appointed 1st Lieutenant of the 45th U. S. Inf., was then assigned in 1869 and was honorably discharged Dec. 21, 1870, at his own request. Soon after the war he practiced law at Charleston, S. C., and was Assistant District Attorney of that State. For the last twenty years he had practiced law in New York. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Ethical Society. A widow and two sons survive him.

Lieut. Henry S. Chase, U. S. N., who died at Washington, D. C., May 19, was appointed cadet midshipman in 1875, attained the grade of Lieutenant in 1891, and was retired March 10, 1896, for disability incident to service.

Alexander H. Freeman, who died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 17, served during the war as 2d and 1st Lieutenant of the 6th U. S. Inf., and received the brevet of Captain for his gallantry at the battle of Chancellorsville. He resigned Oct. 31, 1866.

Mrs. McDonald, who died May 4, at Greenwood, Miss., was the wife of Mr. J. S. McDonald, president of the Delta Bank in that city. Mr. McDonald is the brother of Lieut. John B. McDonald, 10th U. S. Cav. The local press bears strong witness to the many virtues and lovely character of the deceased lady.

Capt. William Badger, U. S. A., retired, who died May 11, at Jamaica Plain, Mass., served as Captain of New Hampshire troops from 1861 to 1864, and commanded his regiment at Bermuda Hundred, Va. In June, 1865, he was appointed Captain of the 9th U. S. Veteran Inf., was mustered out April 2, 1865, and a few weeks afterward appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 6th U. S. Inf. He attained the grade of Captain Dec. 15, 1880, and was retired Jan. 25, 1889, on account of disability incurred in the line of duty. He held the brevets of Captain, U. S. A., and Major, U. S. Vols., for his gallant and meritorious services during the war. The deceased officer was commissioned Colonel of the 4th N. H. Vols. Feb. 22, 1865, but was not mustered in as the regiment was too small from losses at Fort Fisher, N. C. Capt. Badger leaves a widow and one son, William Cogswell Badger, to mourn his loss, and their grief will be shared by numerous friends, social, military, masonic, etc., for the deceased was very popular and much respected.

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Jaffre Graham Rossell, wife of Major William T. Rossell, C. E. U. S. A., which occurred suddenly at Mobile, Ala., May 24. Major Rossell was absent at the time, attending the meeting of commission of engineers at Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Rossell was the daughter of ex-Governor Ellis of North Carolina, and was married to 1st Lieutenant William T. Rossell in 1882. The result of this union is eight children, all of whom are living to console the heart of the bereaved husband and father.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

On May 17 and 18 the 3d Infantry indulged in practice marches of ten miles each, as a training in part for the more extended march to Lake City, Minn., later in the summer. There has been done during the week reconnaissance duty and route sketching by the Lieutenants of the regiment. The result is that the country in the vicinity of the reservation is thoroughly known by the Commanding Officer, and the plans for a campaign in field maneuvers are to be made accordingly. It is understood that the summer encampment of the 3d Infantry is to be passed in extended field operations. Bicycles are authorized in doing staff and special duty, and that the bicycle is acknowledged as a military machine there is no doubt, and probably never will be.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., May 28, 1897.

Preparations for the accommodation of the vast throng of spectators expected to witness the exercises of Memorial Day are being vigorously pushed. Daily the substantial structures destined for the speakers and spectators grow into form. They are being erected on the triangular plain bounded on the east by the main road, on the north by the road passing the monument and Trophy Point, and on the west by the cross-road which connects the main and Trophy Point roads. This location, as will be seen, is across the road and some distance to the south of the monument. The stands are semi-circular in shape, both that for the speakers and the stands for the audience being roofed. The roofs are to be supported by iron pillars painted white and capped with gilded balls. It is not now expected that the President will be present. This makes the second change from the original programme, as Lieut. Gen. Schofield will take the place assigned to Gen. Miles.

The adverse decision of Attorney General McKenna, in regard to the erection of a Roman Catholic chapel at the Point, was made known last week. The site chosen was to the west of the Ordnance Laboratory where formerly stood a small elevation surmounted by Wood's monument. The hill was removed some years ago and the monument removed to the cemetery. Stakes marking the extent of the proposed building had been set out, but the ground had not yet been broken for the foundation.

The theft of the bronze cannon from Fort Clinton is kept in mind by the Quartermaster's posters placed in conspicuous localities on the reservation, offering \$50 reward for the apprehension of the thief or thieves.

Two baseball games were played at the post on Saturday afternoon. The cadets played the Trinity College nine and were defeated with a score of 18-4. The engineer soldiers on the same afternoon played the sailors from the battleship Indiana, with a resulting score of 25-24 in favor of the visiting team.

There was a very large attendance of visitors at the cadet hop in the evening.

At the Sunday morning services at the Cadet Chapel the Rev. Thompson Acheson assisted the chaplain and preached. The Rev. George Hewson Wilson preached at the services held in the Soldiers' Chapel in the afternoon.

Wednesday afternoon a piano recital was given by Miss Cady, a well-known musician, in the gymnasium, at 4:15.

Col. and Mrs. Ernst have issued invitations for a reception on Tuesday afternoon, June 1, at half after four o'clock to meet the Board of Visitors.

Hon. W. H. Upton, of Olive, a member of the Board, is a guest of Prof. G. J. Fiebiger.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art.; Mrs. Charles Newbold, of Washington, whose son is a member of the

third class, were among guests registered recently at the hotel. Col. J. W. Clous and Mrs. Clous have been guests of Prof. and Mrs. Michie.

Among the successful candidates for admission to the Naval Academy was Charles Bruff, son of Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ord. Dept., stationed at West Point. Heartfelt congratulations are extended to the young man by his many friends here.

The candidates for admission to the Military Academy will report on June 19, a date later by several days than usual.

The Misses Bérard expect to leave for their new home at Hackensack, N. J., during the present week, whether the best wishes of their friends attend them.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

In the Senate, May 19 and 20, the following bills were passed:

S. 240, to authorize Joseph J. Kinyoun, passed assistant surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, to accept a medal from the President of the Republic of Venezuela; S. 931, to construct a road to the national cemetery at Dover, Tenn.; S. 659, to place Francis W. Seeley on the retired list of the Army; S. 1594, for the relief of Bvt. Col. Thomas P. O'Reilly.

The bill (S. 1340) for the relief of John Clyde Sullivan authorizes the President to reappoint John Clyde Sullivan a paymaster in the Navy with the relative rank of lieutenant commander at the foot of the list of paymasters having the relative rank of lieutenant commander.

In the Senate, May 20, Mr. Hawley introduced a bill (S. 2009) to provide for the restatement, readjustment, and payment of dues to Army officers or ex-officers in certain cases.

Senator Butler has introduced the following resolutions: "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate the amounts of armor plate purchased by the Government at various times from the Bethlehem Iron Company and the Carnegie Steel Company, respectively, and the price paid per ton, and how much financial assistance, if any, the Government has given these companies, either by extra price per ton for armor plate or in any other way to assist them in building and equipping and conducting their armor-making plants." The resolution was passed over on the objection by Mr. Chandler that Congress was already in possession of the information asked for.

May 10 Secretary Alger sent this letter to the Senate: "I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter from the Paymaster General of the Army, recommending that legislation be requested to authorize the Quartermaster's Department to furnish transportation requests to officers traveling on duty over fifty per cent. railroads; and further, that amounts already paid by officers on that account be reimbursed them by the Pay Department, also submitting draft of the proposed act. The question of removal of disallowances was referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury, who closes his decision as follows: 'I can not, therefore, sanction the removal of the disallowances without some additional legislation by Congress similar to that found in the proviso of the draft proposed by the Paymaster General.' It is believed the legislation suggested by the Paymaster General will provide the desired remedy."

A favorable report has been made in the Senate on the bill authorizing the President to commission 1st Lieut. Benjamin W. Loring, now on the permanent waiting orders list of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, a captain on said list, with the pay of that grade provided by law for officers on permanent waiting orders.

S. 1953, introduced by Mr. Pettigrew, appropriates one million dollars to secure for the use of the United States the right to use the new method of rapid telegraphing by the use of alternating currents, or otherwise, which has been developed by Professor Crehore and Lieut. George Owen Squire or others. The Postmaster General is also authorized to construct a telegraph line of the best copper wire or other material best suited to the purpose between Washington and New York, for the purpose of experimenting and perfecting the use of rapid telegraphing in the transmission of information and correspondence between individuals.

In the House, May 20, Mr. Bingham introduced a bill (H. R. 3298) granting a pension to Rebecca Paulding Meade, widow of Rear Adm. Richard W. Meade.

HIGHEST MILITARY PYRAMID.

From the Chicago "Tribune."

Corporal Leary, the limberest man at Fort Sheridan, took the chance of breaking his neck and tumbling the storming pyramid of forty-one soldiers in a bruised heap yesterday as he sprang upward from the shoulders of Private Miller, caught with three fingers of his left hand the top of the high wooden wall, behind which lurked the enemy, hung for one perilous instant, and then gallantly pulled himself to the top, seized his rifle and sprang into the midst of the foe on the other side of the improvised parapet, in the Coliseum gallery. The human pyramid swayed, but held its sturdy place while gallant infantrymen swept up the stalwart shoulders and over the thirty-one foot wall to Corporal Leary's support, while a platoon of twenty-five men kept the enemy away in front of the wall.

It was at this point that the Regular Army officers, who were watching the fray from the Coliseum gallery, led the applause, for Corporal Leary and his comrades had broken the world's escalading record by three feet. As a partial reward for his daring feat Corporal Leary will be recommended by Lieutenant Percival G. Lowe, in command of the camp, for promotion.

When Corporal Leary climbed to the apex of the pyramid and stood on the shoulders of the men in the top row the tips of his fingers lacked five inches of reaching the top of the wall. The highest wall that ever was escaladed before was twenty-eight feet, and the men who climbed ove that, in the Military Carnival at New York, broke the world's record then. The wall at the Coliseum was thirty-one feet high, and it took just four minutes to scale it.

Eighteen of the heaviest and strongest men in the regiment formed the base of the pyramid, ten mounted on their shoulders and leaned against the wall, six stood on the shoulders of the ten, four on the shoulders of the six, and three on the shoulders of the four. Corporal Leary scrambled up this escalading pyramid of blue and stood on the shoulders of the top three, braced against the wall.

When he stretched out his arms and found his fingers would not reach the edge of the wall he crouched, and then, as the human mountain swayed dizzily beneath his feet, with the mighty and yet delicate effort of the trained athlete, he sprang boldly five inches upward at the edge of the barrier. He tried to grasp the top of the parapet with both hands, but only three fingers of his left went high enough. The pyramid under him was still swaying. He held to the hazardous edge by the three fingers for an instant, and then with a heave and a twist, pulling his whole body up, caught the wall with the other hand. An instant after he was on the enemy's side of the barricade.

PERSONALS.

Maj. F. H. Hathaway, Q. M. U. S. A., is visiting at Brandon, Vt.

Lieut. R. B. Bryan, 2d U. S. Cav., is spending a portion of his leave at Arizola, Ariz.

Lieut. F. L. Wells, 11th U. S. Inf., is visiting at 310 South Cedar street, Anderson, Ind.

Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., is at present in Paris, France (No. 7 Rue Louis le Grand).

Chief Engr. G. M. L. MacCarthy and family have gone to East Jaffrey, N. H., for the summer.

Chaplain H. H. Hall, U. S. A., is on leave from Fort Barrancas, Fla., is at present at Hart, Mich.

Capt. R. R. Ball, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., on leave from Fort Adams, is located with his family at Oatlands, Va.

Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, 4th U. S. Art., is due early next week at Fort McHenry, Md., from a short visit to St. Peter, Minn.

Gen. W. M. Graham, U. S. A., resumed command of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., this week after a visit to Washington, D. C.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was received by the Sultan of Turkey, May 21, a special audience for him having been arranged.

Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d U. S. Art., has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from a fortnight's visit to New Rochelle, N. Y.

Lieut. Col. G. B. Russell, 14th U. S. Inf., lately at Fort McPherson, will spend a portion of his leave at Plymouth, Mass.

Capt. J. G. Ballance, 22d U. S. Inf., is fortunate in his native State, Illinois.

Loyal Britshers throughout the United States did not forget to duly celebrate the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday, May 24.

Lieut. G. A. Detchmendy, 1st U. S. Inf., on leave from the Presidio of San Francisco until Sept. 1 next, is visiting at Milton, Ky.

Lieut. J. F. Bell, 7th U. S. Cav., late A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Forsyth, is expected to join at Fort Apache, Ariz., about the middle of June.

Lieut. J. J. Bernard, 4th U. S. Inf., recently commissioned from the ranks, was expected at Fort Sheridan, Ill., the latter part of this week.

Capt. H. K. Bailey and Lieut. J. W. Heavey, 5th U. S. Inf., of Fort McPherson, Ga., paid a pleasant visit this week to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Lieut. Col. A. H. Bainbridge, 4th U. S. Inf., under recent promotion and orders, changes base from Fort Reno, O. T., to Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Gen. Guy V. Henry and the headquarters of the 3d U. S. Cav. are now not expected to reach Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from St. Louis, until June 10 or 12.

Col. J. W. Clous, U. S. A., has been visiting friends at New York, Governors Island and West Point, preliminary to sailing for Europe to spend the summer.

Lieut. F. S. Strong, Adj't. 4th U. S. Art., was expected to leave Washington, D. C., the latter part of this week to spend the summer abroad, returning in September.

Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art., was expected to rejoin at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., the latter part of this week from a few weeks' visit to Fort Warren, Mass.

Capt. C. H. Heyl, 23d Inf., and Capt. H. J. Slocum, 7th U. S. Cav., are expected in Washington early next week to enter upon duty with the District of Columbia militia.

Capt. B. C. Lockwood, 22d Inf., will close the recruiting station at 110 Woodward avenue, Detroit, next week and shortly afterward join his regiment at Fort Crook, Neb.

Maj. L. T. Morris, 3d Cav., and the four troops under his command at Fort Ethan Allen conducted an interesting series of field exercises on May 25, going as far as Colchester Village, Vt.

Lieut. E. B. Gose, 13th U. S. Inf., was married at Fort D. A. Russell, May 26, to Miss Fannie Elliott, step-daughter of Lieut. E. N. Jones, Jr., 8th U. S. Inf. The married couple go to Fort Columbus.

Dr. John S. Billings, Jr., son of Col. J. S. Billings, U. S. A., was riding a bicycle at Forty-sixth street and Madison avenue, New York, recently, when he slipped from the wheel and sprained his ankle.

Lieut. T. A. Pearce, 7th U. S. Inf., has arrived in San Francisco, where his marriage to Miss Minnie Burton, daughter of Col. George H. Burton, Ingr. Gen. U. S. A., will take place on Tuesday next, June 1.

Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, on Thursday night gave Major General John R. Brooke, U. S. A., a public reception at the Executive Mansion at Pittsburg in honor of his promotion this week to the rank of Major General. The Legislature adjourned to pay its respects to General Brooke.

The band and two companies of the 5th U. S. Inf., from Fort McPherson, are due at the National Cemetery, at Marietta, Ga., on the morning of May 29, to take part in the memorial services on that day in conjunction with O. M. Mitchel Post, No. 1, G. A. R., Department of Georgia.

Lieut. W. C. Short, 6th U. S. Cav., referring to a paragraph in the Kansas City "Times," that to Capt. Dodd, 3d Cav., belongs the credit of originating the "cossack drill" in the Army, and not to Lieut. Short, writes to that paper: "Permit me to say that I have never sought to claim the credit for this innovation, which belongs elsewhere. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to state publicly that I obtained nearly all the ideas which I imparted to Troop A, 6th Cav., from Capt. Dodd, 3d Cav., who is the originator of the drill, so far as our service is concerned."

Col. Geo. Moore Smith, of the 60th Regiment, N. G., N. Y., who was one of the committee of the military tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York, in January last, went over to Governors Island, to present to the battalion of the 13th U. S. Inf. there, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, a handsome and massive silver cup, inscribed "Military Tournament under the auspices of the New York Herald." Presented to the 13th Infantry, U. S. A., New York, January 11 to 16, 1897. The occasion was one of much interest and good feeling.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York are: Lieut. C. M. Knepper, Hotel Imperial; Maj. H. B. Lowry, U. S. M. C.; Astor House; Rear Adm. J. L. Worden, Murray Hill; Lieut. W. C. Dawson, U. S. M. C.; Ensign J. R. Eddie, Asst. Naval Constr. J. E. McDonald, Naval Cadet John H. Roys, Lieut. C. G. Long, U. S. N., Naval Cadet K. G. Castleman, Grand Hotel; Paymr. E. N. Whitehouse, Comdr. C. H. Davis, Commo. Geo. Dewey, Naval Constr. J. F. Hanscom, Chief Engr. C. R. Roelker, Lieut. S. A. Staunton, Med. Dir. W. K. Van Reppen, The Albemarle; Asst. Naval Constr. F. B. Zahm, St. Denis; Surg. C. U. Gravatt, Fifth Avenue; Maj. Geo. C. Reid, U. S. M. C., New Amsterdam.

Lieut. T. B. Mott, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Merritt, will spend the summer abroad.

The graduating exercises of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, will take place on June 15.

Maj. Constance Williams, 7th U. S. Inf., on leave, is visiting at 200 West Seventy-ninth street, New York City.

Lieut. A. G. Lott, 8th U. S. Cav., expects to leave Fort Myer, Va., for Fort Meade, S. D., about the middle of June.

Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d U. S. Art., who is on the Pacific coast, has had his sick leave extended three months.

Lieut. G. W. Cole, 7th U. S. Cav., on leave for the benefit of his health, is visiting at 1727 Waverly place, St. Louis.

The present address of Capt. W. B. Pease, U. S. A., retired, is Florianigasse 16, III. Stock, VIII Bez., Vienna, Austria.

Capt. F. R. Keefer, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., relinquished duty at Washington Barracks this week to spend the summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Scranton, of Scranton, Pa., were the guests recently at Fort Thomas, Ky., of Lieut. and Mrs. Benj. A. Poore.

Capt. S. C. Mills, 12th U. S. Inf., lately visiting in Chicago, was expected to leave there the latter part of this week for Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Maj. L. M. Morris, 3d U. S. Cav., commandant of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is keeping the troops there well "on the jump" with field exercises.

Lieut. C. D. Clay, 17th U. S. Inf., on leave from Columbus Barracks, is still detained at his home in Frankfort, Ky., by illness in his family.

Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., will spend the greater portion of his two months' leave at Pepin, Pepin County, Wis., with Mrs. Fuller.

Lieut. Will. T. May, 15th U. S. Inf., under recent orders, goes to his native State, Indiana, for duty with its National Guard. The detail is a pleasant one.

Lieut. R. H. Noble, 1st U. S. Inf., having been appointed A. D. C. to his old chief, Gen. Shafter, leaves Col. Miles free to select a successor in the regimental adjutancy.

Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., and the troops of his regiment from Fort Myer, arrived at that post May 24 from the march from Philadelphia in good shape and in good spirits.

Rear Adm. Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., is expected to reach Detroit early next week to preside over the Quadrennial Congress of the Loyal Legion, which meets June 2.

Mrs. W. L. Kellogg, widow of Col. W. L. Kellogg, 5th U. S. Inf., sailed for Europe with her sister's family May 29. Her son, Dr. W. V. Kellogg, is at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Col. G. E. Glenn, Asst. Paymr. Gen. U. S. A., who has been residing in New York City since his arrival from St. Paul, will move into quarters at Governors Island next week.

The troops of Fort Adams, R. I., under Col. A. C. M. Pennington, took part on Tuesday, May 25, in the inaugural ceremonies at Newport, ushering Governor-elect Elisha Dyer into office.

The New York State troops are rejoiced that their old friend Capt. E. E. Hardin, 7th U. S. Inf., is to be in camp with them at Peekskill this summer. Capt. Hardin is very popular with the N. G. N. Y.

Capt. Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., on duty in Washington, D. C., was expected in New York the latter part of this week, en route to West Point to take part in the physical examination of cadets of the graduating class, etc.

Capt. Henry Romeyn, 5th U. S. Inf., was released from arrest May 24 under orders from the Secretary of War, and is now preparing for the day of retirement, Tuesday next, June 1. The court martial order in his case is published elsewhere.

Maj. G. W. Adair, Surg. U. S. A., left Washington, D. C., this week on a month's leave and will attend the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States in Columbus, Ohio, May 25 to 27, and afterward visit friends in Michigan.

Lieut. Hunter Liggett, 5th U. S. Inf., completes on Monday next a short but pleasant tour of duty in camp with Florida State troops, and then returns to Fort McPherson, Ga., to leave there in a few days, with Lieut. J. W. Heavey, 5th Inf., for a short tour at Griffin, with Georgia troops.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Dept. of the East, reviewed the 7th Regt., N. G. N. Y., in New York City, on May 22. Several members of his staff were with him—Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, 13th U. S. Inf., commandant of Fort Columbus, and his Adjutant, Lieut. Donovan, etc.

The State of Vermont has purchased 55 acres adjacent to the Fort Ethan Allen reservation for use as a permanent camp for the State troops. This will afford opportunities for many courtesies between the regulars and the National Guard of Vermont, the relations with each other being extremely cordial.

The assignment of Col. Edmund Rice to duty with the U. S. Legation at Tokio, Japan, is a selection that will do credit to the Army and is a compliment to the gallant regiment with which he has so long served. The appointment is particularly gratifying to the officers of the "Fighting 5th." While his brother officers feel complimented at the detail, they deeply regret the departure of the gallant Colonel and his charming and accomplished wife.

The San Antonio "Express" referring to the promotion and retirement of Maj. Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, says: "Having spent so many years of his Army life in Texas he has come to regard this State as practically his home, and when offered transfers to other departments he expressed a preference to remain here. Gen. Bliss has many warm personal friends in San Antonio and throughout the State who will rejoice with him in his good fortune and who will be glad to know that after he retires he still expects to make San Antonio his winter home."

Lieut. Edward S. Walton, who was recently promoted from Corporal in Co. F, 15th Inf., was presented on the 15th of this month with a beautiful sword, dress belt, pair of shoulder knots and pair of shoulder straps, by the non-commissioned officers and men of his former company. The sword is engraved: "Presented to 2d Lieut. Edward S. Walton, by the men of Co. F, 15th U. S. Inf., May 15, 1897." Accompanying this beautiful present was a letter which expressed feelingly the regrets of the company at losing a comrade of three years' standing, and at the same time tendered their sincere congratulations at his success. Lieut. Walton replied with a short speech, in which he thanked his former comrades for their kind words and assured them that he should always consider the sword they had given him as one of his most treasured possessions.

Pay Director Caspar Schenck, U. S. N., was a recent guest at Capt. Schenck's, Fort Warren.

Capt. E. C. Carter, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., on leave, has for present address Beaverton P. O., Virginia.

Capt. C. H. Heyl, 23d U. S. Inf., has entered upon duty as Adjutant General of the Militia of the District of Columbia.

Chaplain C. S. Walkley, U. S. A., now awaiting orders at Springfield, Ohio, is due at Fort Harrison, Mont., about June 4.

Maj. S. W. Groesbeck, Judge Adv. U. S. A., is expected East from San Francisco soon to spend June and July on leave.

Col. Evan Miles, 1st U. S. Inf., was expected at the Presidio of San Francisco this week to take command of the post and of his regiment.

Capt. Allyn Capron, with Light Battery E, 1st Art., rejoined at Washington Barracks, May 24, from the homeward march from Philadelphia.

Lieut. G. P. Blow, U. S. N., changes his address from U. S. S. Maine, Navy Yard, New York, to 98 Pelham road, New Rochelle, N. Y., which will be his summer home.

There is much regret at West Point that President McKinley has signified that he will not be able to take part in the dedication of the Battle Monument on May 31.

The engagement of Lieut. W. J. Pardee, Adj't., 25th Inf., to Miss Wilcoxson, of North Adams, Mass., is announced. We understand they are to be married on June 22 next.

"Memorial Day" is with us once again, and still the surviving veterans of the war are as enthusiastic and zealous as of yore to pay fitting honors to the memory of their dead comrades.

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Art., commandant of Fort Adams, R. I., visited Fort Wadsworth this week to attend a meeting of the board to test Range and Position Finders, of which he is the president.

The St. Louisans are said to be deeply mortified that the headquarters of the 3d U. S. Cav. are to move from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Ethan Allen, and will make efforts to have the transfer orders revoked.

Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles will reach London from Turkey and Greece by June 15, in time to represent the U. S. Army at the ceremonies in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the British throne.

Fort Leavenworth was visited on May 22 by several companions of the Missouri commandery of the Loyal Legion, and Col. Hawkins, commandant, tendered the visitors a drill and review. The occasion was a most agreeable one, and gave opportunity for the hospitality for which Army men are so noted.

"The crew of the U. S. S. Monocacy," says the North China "Daily News" of Shanghai, of April 20, "a few days ago presented to Paymr. T. J. Cowie a gold-headed cane, as a token of the esteem and regard which he has won for himself during his service as Paymaster of that ship. Mr. Cowie, having completed his three years' commission, is under orders to proceed home, and will leave this week."

Capt. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav., who has been spending a leave of absence in this city and Virginia, expects to start to rejoin his regiment at Fort Robinson, Neb., on Saturday, May 29. He will stop en route for a visit of a few days with his former regimental commander, Col. James Biddle, now pleasantly located at Berkeley Springs, W. Va. Mrs. Powell, after a few days' visit at her home, in Dansville, N. Y., will join the Captain in Chicago.

The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Brig. Gen. William Rufus Shafter, U. S. A.; senior vice-commander, Capt. John Charles Currier, U. S. V.; junior vice-commander, Capt. Charles Stanhope Cotton, U. S. N.; recorder, Col. William Reavick Smedberg, U. S. A.; registrar, Maj. Thomas Henry Lee, U. S. V.; treasurer, Capt. Charles Mason Kline, U. S. V.; chancellor, Capt. William Reynolds Maize, U. S. A.; chaplain, Capt. John Harrison Macomber, U. S. V.; Post Chaplin U. S. A.; council, Maj. Ernst August Denicke, U. S. V.; Col. William Russell Farnell and Maj. Stephen Walley Groesbeck, U. S. A.; Capt. Charles Allen Sumner and Capt. Patrick Francis Walsh, U. S. V.

A Washington dispatch says: "For eight years Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, U. S. N., has had a grievance against Rear Adm. Ramsay for relieving him from duty at the Naval Academy as head of the department of mathematics. On May 22 Secretary Long assigned Prof. Hendrickson to his old place, and the staff officers are saying that he did it to redress a grievous wrong done the Professor. Hendrickson was for more than twenty years the leading mathematician at Annapolis, and instructed every officer in the Navy graduating during that period. He was a powerful factor on the Academic Board, and when Adm. Ramsay became head of the Navigation Bureau he removed Hendrickson and appointed a line officer in his place. Since then the Professor has been trying to get back, but he found this impossible so long as Adm. Ramsay remained Chief of the Navigation Bureau. He now returns to his old duty and begins the academic term next October as head of mathematics. Prof. Harkness has been placed by Secretary Long in charge of the Nautical Almanac office, a place held recently by Hendrickson."

Miss Mary Ludlow, daughter of Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N.; niece of Col. William Ludlow, C. E., U. S. A., and granddaughter of Gen. William Handy Ludlow, well known during the war as an officer on the staff of Gen. Dix, is to be married on Tuesday afternoon, June 1, to Mr. Samuel Frederick Street, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The wedding is to be in St. John's Church, Oakdale, L. I., at 1:30 p. m. This is the second oldest church on Long Island, and was built by the ancestor of the bride nearly 200 years ago on a property still held by the family. It is one of the smallest churches in the country, and is of great historical interest. The bridesmaids will be Miss Faith Ripley, of Minneapolis; Miss Harriet Brownson, daughter of Comdr. Brownson, of the Navy; Miss Mary Knap, niece of Comdr. and Mrs. Schouler and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Richard Rush, and Miss Kate Soley, daughter of Lieut. John C. Soley, U. S. N. (retired), and niece of Mr. J. Russell Soley. Miss Gertrude Fredrick, of Portsmouth, N. H., will be maid of honor. The ushers will be Messrs. Amos Hawley, George Street, George White and Dr. Minton, of Brooklyn; Mr. Richard Street, of Newark and his step-brother, Mr. Frederick H. Bugher, of Washington. Mr. Walter Brewster, of Brooklyn, will be best man. There will be a reception after the wedding, from 2 to 4 o'clock at the old country home, Oakdale Farm. The wedding and reception will be very small, only relatives and intimate friends of the family being asked to the latter. It will be an out-door affair, the breakfast being served in a marquee on the lawn, and all the decorations being of spring and wild flowers. The married couple will sail the next day for Europe, to be gone most of the summer, and will live in Brooklyn.

Lieut. C. F. Crain, 19th U. S. Inf., on leave, is visiting at 1901 Hickory street, St. Louis.

The President sent to the Senate on Tuesday, May 29, the nomination of Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, to be Major General.

Lieut. T. M. Defrees, 5th U. S. Inf., who has been on duty with the National Guard of Indiana, with office at Indianapolis since May 30, 1893, will shortly rejoin his regiment at Fort McPherson.

Gen. Frank Wheaton and Mrs. Wheaton, lately in Omaha, where they were the recipients of unbounded hospitality, are now visiting relatives in Washington, D. C., and will soon sail for Europe.

Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspector General, U. S. A., made his annual inspection of the Cadet Battalion of Brown University, Providence, R. I., recently, and warmly complimented Capt. Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th U. S. Cav., the Military Instructor, upon the appearance and efficiency of the young men.

Capt. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engrs., has been selected for services as military attaché at the U. S. Embassy in London, England. The selection is an excellent one, as Capt. Carter is an officer of high professional attainments and very popular, especially in Savannah, Ga., where he has been stationed for some years past.

Col. E. B. Beaumont, U. S. A., retired, has recently joined the friends of the late Gen. Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, of whom Col. Beaumont was a classmate, that his grave at West Point is unmarked by any fitting monument. Gen. Kilpatrick's old friends and comrades are requested to join in an appropriate tribute to his memory. All contributions may be addressed to Col. Beaumont at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Lieut. J. A. Ryan, Lieut. C. P. Echols, Capt. M. F. Walz, Capt. G. D. Fitch, Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Capt. I. MacNutt, Capt. W. D. McCaw, Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Grand Hotel; Maj. J. G. D. Knight, Astor House; Capt. J. A. Snyder, Imperial; Col. DeLancey Floyd-Jones, Fifth Avenue; Col. G. E. Glenn, New Amsterdam; Maj. J. B. Burbank, Everett; Col. J. W. Clous, Col. J. H. Patterson, Lieut. O. Edwards, Murray Hill; Gen. P. R. De Trobriand, Albemarle; Col. A. R. Piper, Park Avenue.

Col. Alpheus E. Clarke, who served as an officer of Volunteers during the war, was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Artillery, in 1866, promoted 1st Lieutenant, and resigned April 14, 1873, has brought action for an absolute divorce from Mary A. Clarke. The couple were married in 1873, at Fort Hamilton. Col. Clarke went West in 1876, and Mrs. Clarke not hearing anything of him for many years, married Sylvester Folsom at Fort Hamilton, in 1892. Clarke reappeared, and Mrs. Clarke appears to have gone back to him, but he again disappeared only to turn up in 1896 with the present action for divorce.

The annual reunion of the 2d New Jersey Cavalry, Volunteers, will be held at Cranbury, N. J., on Thursday, June 10. Cranbury is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, formerly the Camden and Amboy. Transportation will be furnished from the depot. All are requested to be there at 10 a. m. The annual meeting was formerly held on Feb. 22, but at the last annual meeting was changed to June 10, that being the thirty-third anniversary of the Battle of Guntown, Miss., where the 2d distinguished itself. It was deemed appropriate to hold the reunion on that date. Any veteran of the 2d, whether a member of the association or not, is requested to be present. They would like to see Lieut. Col. P. D. Vroom, formerly Major of the 2d, and the only field officer left.

Veterans of the blue and the gray commingled at Mount Hope Cemetery, May 24, and participated in the exercises attendant upon the dedication of the monument donated by Charles Broadway Rouse to the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York. William S. Keiley, on behalf of Mr. Rouse, presented the monument to the camp. Comdr. A. G. Dickinson accepted the monument for the camp. Ex-Postmaster General William L. Wilson delivered the oration. In addressing the Union veterans he said: "Your presence here is the visible and blessed sign that estrangement has given place to friendship; that lines of section have faded from the hearts of the soldiers of either army, and that the rivalry in the future is the generous emulation in the performance of the duties of citizenship of a common country."

Gen. Michael R. Morgan, U. S. A., is now in St. Paul, Minn., and it is thought will make his permanent home there. He was married in St. Paul several years ago, his wife being the daughter of the late Col. John S. Prince, the well-known banker. The "Despatch" says: "Gen. Morgan does not look his age, as he is hale and hearty, and gives promise of many years yet of active life. He has a splendid record, is an officer of the highest personal character, and a man of kindly heart. He adds to these qualifications executive ability of a high order, a classical scholarship and forcible and attractive style as a writer. He has considerable interests in Minnesota and a large circle of friends and acquaintances in social and military life, among whom the wish is universal that he and Mrs. Morgan may conclude to make their permanent home in St. Paul."

Secretary and Mrs. Alger have moved from the house in H street, Washington, D. C., the unexpired lease of which they bought from ex-Secretary Lamont, to the Hazen House, at K and 16th streets, which has been occupied for the last four years by Gen. Draper, of Massachusetts, who sailed recently for his post at Rome. They were anxious to have more room than was at their disposal in their other residence, and so have taken a lease on the house which belongs to the widow of Gen. Hazen, but which she has rarely occupied since the death of her husband some years ago. While their house was being put in order, Mrs. Alger and her daughter made a visit to the country place of Mrs. Alger's eldest daughter, Mrs. Bailey, Thorndale, which is situated just outside of Harrisburg, but they returned the early part of last week, and on Wednesday, for the first time, received in their new home.

A suit for \$1,000,000 has been brought in the United States Court against Elizabeth H. Colt, widow of Col. Samuel Colt, inventor of the famous revolver, who died in 1862, by James B. Colt, of Washington, D. C., and Norman D. Colt, of Seattle, Wash. The suit is the result of the revoking of legacies to the plaintiffs by the late Col. Colt. In the complaint charges are made that undue influences were exerted over him for the purpose of having him revoke the provision of the will, so that his wife might secure the greater part of his estate. The complaint alleges that the making of the codicils resulted from a series of fraudulent and wrongful acts deliberately planned and skillfully carried out by Mrs. Colt. In conclusion the plaintiffs claim that the codicils were the result of the defendant's influence, and as an excuse for bringing the suit at this late date, say that they had no knowledge whatever of the facts until on or about Aug. 3, 1896, when they gained possession of certain papers and documents belonging to their father, the existence of which had theretofore been entirely unknown to them.

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FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":
 Sergt. Francis Osborne, Co. F, 12th Inf., was retired from service on April 30 after more than thirty years' service. The loss of such a non-commissioned officer is keenly felt, not only in his company, but in the regiment. He was one of the old school and as such his influence for good was always observable among the new men placed under his charge. Before leaving, the men of the company presented him with a very handsome gold headed cane, on which was engraved: "Presented to Sergeant Francis Osborne by his old comrades of Company F, 12th Infantry." After the presentation the old veteran could not reply, but took each one's hand and shook it warmly. Capt. Halloran issued the following order on Sergt. Osborne's retirement:

Fort Niobrara, Neb., April 30, 1897.

Company Order No. 4.

The Company Commander announces to the company the retirement from active service this day of Sergt. Francis Osborne, after more than thirty years' service. In the retirement of Sergt. Osborne the company loses an efficient non-commissioned officer, one who has always been loyal and faithful in the discharge of his duty and upon whose integrity his superior officers could always rely. His Company Commander, in thus acknowledging the long and honorable service rendered by Sergt. Osborne, but voices the sentiment of the officers of the regiment under whom he served, and wishes him long years of prosperity in his well-earned retirement.

COMPANY F.

BASEBALL AT SALT LAKE.

The colored troops at Fort Douglas, Utah, have a baseball team known as the "Browns," of which they are justly proud, for on May 16, in Salt Lake City, this team met and defeated a famous team from Park City, hitherto invincible, and whose prowess was feared all over Utah. It proved a great game, at which some 2,000 people paid the reasonable fee of 15 cents admission for two hours of amusement.

In team work and in scientific batting the Browns had the best of it throughout the game. Taking a safe lead at the start they maintained their advantage to the end and until the ninth inning the game was at no time in danger. Then, however, with the score 9 to 4 against them the Park City men went in for blood and made a hair-raising finish. Four runs were added to their score by hard batting and an inopportune case of rattles on the part of the Park City team, but the rally was unavailing as the necessary fifth and tying run was not forthcoming. Each of the Browns wore a rabbit's foot as a mascot, with which they made some mysterious motions before playing. The following is the score:

PARK CITY.

	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Harkness, c. f. and p.	0	0	0	0	2
Capt. Lloyd, s. s.	0	0	1	0	0
Moran, 3d	0	0	1	0	0
Meinecke, 2d	1	0	3	0	2
Hebert, 1. f.	1	0	0	0	0
Kimbrough, 1st	2	2	2	0	1
Kimmel, r. f.	2	0	0	0	0
Higson, p. and c. f.	1	1	0	2	0
Palmer, c.	1	2	17	4	1
Totals.	8	5	24	6	6

FORT DOUGLAS.

	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Adams, 1. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Reid, 2d	1	2	1	3	2
Capt. Countee, s. s.	2	1	1	4	0
Loving, 1st	3	1	15	0	0
Armstrong, 3d	1	3	2	3	0
Corbin, c. f.	1	1	0	0	1
Hellems, r. f.	0	0	1	0	1
Wheeler, c.	0	1	5	1	1
Richards, p.	1	1	1	5	0
Totals.	9	10	27	16	5

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Park City	0	1	0	2	1	0	4	8	
Fort Douglas	2	0	3	4	0	0	0	9	

Earned runs—Fort Douglas, 4. Three-base hit—Kimbrough. Two-base hits—Kimbrough, Countee, Reid. Struck out—By Richards, 5; by Higson, 5; by Harkness, 10. Passed balls—Wheeler, 2; Palmer, 2. Bases on balls—Off Richards, 6; off Higson, 1; off Harkness, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Loving. Wild pitches—Harkness, 2. Double play—Reid to Loving. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Byrnes and Crawford.

FORT SLOCUM, N. Y.

Last Thursday, May 20, was field day at Fort Slocum, and the various sports were well patronized. Athletics have had a great boom here. The Fort Slocum Athletic Association, with an initial membership of 65, was organized under able management early in the season; under its supervision a strong baseball team has been formed, that up to date has suffered but one defeat out of a total of nine games played. A football team has also been selected, many of whom are old and successful players under association rules when on the Pacific coast they captured everything in sight.

The result of the efforts of the Athletic Association in the direction of field sports and games was shown in our first field day, which was most creditable to all concerned.

The officers of the post have had made a handsome banner of scarlet silk, suitably inscribed, which is to be held by the battery making the largest aggregate of points on each successive field day, and to become the property of the battery winning it the greatest number of times during the season.

The Athletic Association is to present a handsome gold medal at the end of the season to the individual member making the greatest number of points.

Also, under the auspices of the Athletic Association, a Cycle Corps has been organized, consisting at present of twenty-eight members, each owning his own wheel. With the approval of the Colonel of the regiment (Gen. Graham), it is designated as the "5th U. S. Art. Cycle Corps," as it is the initial movement of the regiment in that direction. Battery B made forty-one points; Battery C made 35 points; Battery M made 6 points, so Battery B holds the banner until next field day. With Lynch and Flynn as sprinters and Reilly as a high jumper, Battery B has an almost invincible trio, while Battery C rejoices in its heavy weight shot putters and hammer throwers, Sergt. Hamilton, Corp. Novak and Pts. Raynor and Bersma.

The game of baseball in the afternoon between the Fort Slocums and the Governors Island team was enjoyed more by the crowd of spectators than by our players, for the score was 14 to 6 against us.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Monday, May 17, was set aside as field day and all duties were suspended except the necessary guard, etc. A programme of athletic events was arranged to take place and accordingly at 10 o'clock the first event was called. Many people from the city were up to witness the feats, and they seemed to take as much interest in the different events as did the soldiers. Capt. Ducat and Capt. Crane were present to superintend the affair and see that all went smoothly. Among the distinguished visitors were Gen. Flagler, Capt. Burney, Col. Kent and Lieut. Col. Liscum.

The first event was the 100 yards dash. There were several entries, but Wheeler, of F Co., won first prize, with Scott, of G Co., second.

Five were entered for the standing broad jump and Wheeler also won first prize in this, with a jump of 10 feet 5 1/2 inches. Rawlins, of B Co., was second, with 10 feet 5 1/2 inches.

The flat-foot walk was for a distance of about a quarter of a mile and was won by Norton, of A Co., with Wilson, of D, second. It was well done and rapidly, though no time was taken.

At this juncture occurred the event of the day, which was not on the programme, however. A bridle bulldog got into a fight and for a time attracted more attention than the games.

The skirmish race was next. In this event the contestants were drawn up in line, and 50 yards in front of them was placed a row of rifles on the ground. Near the rifles were placed five blank cartridges and all were arranged so that each man would have a rifle and five rounds of ammunition. At the word "go" each man ran to his rifle, picked it up, fired the five shots and the first one back to the starting point won the race. Jason Jackson, of D Co., won first prize and Cheatem, of H, the second.

Some of the men had been supplied with the new form of blank cartridge, those with celluloid tips. Before the fourth shot was fired the piece had become so hot that the celluloid softened and stuck, so that the remaining cartridge could not be used. If blanks are to be used in the future it would be well for the Army to do away with celluloid tips, as they become sticky and worthless with very little heat.

The tug of war ended the day and was won by the 1st Battalion team.

At a recent meeting of the canteen council the following dividend was declared: A, \$58.40; B, \$55.80; C, \$57.87; D, \$59.30; E, \$58.70; F, \$58.30; G, \$58.40; H, \$57.10 (each of these companies has sixty men); band, 26 men, \$25; hospital, 11 men, \$27.43; regimental fund, \$34.96; total, \$551.26.

Gen. Flagler and Capt. Birnie have been visiting the post and were guests of Col. Kent.

Mrs. Cabaniss has left the post for a three months' visit to Minneapolis.

Capt. and Mrs. Augur have moved into quarters No. 24.

The marriage of Lieut. I. C. Jenkins and Mrs. Stevenson, daughter of Maj. Surg. Girard, will be solemnized early in June.

Adjt. Cartwright has left the post for Fort Bayard, N. M., on a month's leave. During his absence Lieut. Tayman acts as Post and Regimental Adjutant.

Miss Black and Miss Barlow have left the post for their homes after an extended visit with friends here. Miss Mitchell, who is also among the charming visitors to the post, will leave shortly.

In obedience to orders, Lieut. Dashiell and Lieut. McMasters are busily engaged making a topographical survey of the country to the north of the post. Lieuts. Cabaniss and Gurney are surveying the country to the south.

Capt. Crane has been appointed range officer for this season's target practice.

The new telephone system has been placed in working order in the post and there are now over twenty phones in use in the post. These are connected to the city system, as well as around the post.

GRAHAM'S BATTERY AT BULL RUN.

In an article in the Brooklyn "Star," Lewis R. Stegman describes the condition of affairs in the vicinity of the Henry House on the late afternoon of Aug. 30, at the end of the terrific encounter generally known as the battle of the Second Bull Run. He says:

Off with Heintzelman's corps are several batteries of artillery, a half dozen, maybe, and some have not tested the smell of powder that day. One Captain is especially nervous. His caissons are full, his horses champing. Orders have been given for the artillery to go to the rear. Heintzelman is sitting on his horse, fuming.

"General, can't I fire a shot?" says the young Captain of artillery.

"I have no orders to give," is Heintzelman's sharp reply, "except to go to the rear."

The battery starts away, and near by a general officer, with a white hat, is found. It is McDowell. Saluting the Captain says:

"General, is there no position that my battery can be sent to fire a shot?"

"No," responded McDowell, "the orders are to get to the rear."

Again the battery moves, the Captain disconsolate. A hundred rounds of ammunition in his caissons, and not a chance to fire. Too bad, too bad!

Just then on the edge of a hill he espies another general officer. Riding forward he salutes and remarks:

"General, I have caissons full of shot and shell, and it is a shame to leave this field without being permitted to fire a shot."

General Fitz John Porter, for it was he, looked at the young Captain and his earnest face, and pointing toward the Sudley road and the Henry Hill, replied:

"We are all going to the rear, but if you want to fire off your ammunition, go over on that hill and experiment on the fellows over there," denoting the advancing rebels.

This was how Captain William M. Graham's Light Battery K, of the 1st U. S. Artillery came to dash into a trot toward the Henry Hill, passing through the lines of Reno's men to engage the enemy, the little brigade of infantry forming to his left, as already indicated, and both artillery and musketry opening upon the Confederate columns. And they were none too soon. Longstreet had massed his troops and was making the last overwhelming onset of the day. Everywhere that day they had broken the Union lines, and the wild yell of exultant victory were heard afar off as they advanced for the final charge that was to end in the discomfiture of the whole Union army.

In front of the little brigade and Graham's Battery was an open space of sloping ground, while all to the rear was a struggling mass of men, wagons and artillery, all endeavoring to reach that haven of hope the other side of Young's branch of Bull Run. Only this brigade and battery to face Longstreet, and not a soldier in reserve. But they were there with Reno, and they were willing to abide the issue.

The rebels came on in thick masses, and from the battery and infantry line sprang the missiles of death, hurling, crashing through the opposing ranks. Shouts, yells and imprecations from the enemy were borne on the breeze, and they fell back. But it was only to renew the attack, and this by a movement on the brigade left. Crawling up under cover of the brush and the little stream, the enemy suddenly appeared in force on the flank, delivering a withering fire into the ranks of the 51st New York. More than eighty men fell in a few moments, but the rallying cries of Colonel Robert B. Potter and his splendid officers brought the decimated ranks promptly together, while the 21st Massachusetts changed front and assisted in driving back the foe with its volleys. Graham lashed the enemy with his artillery, and the attack was over, the rebels sullenly retreating. Desultory fire of artillery and musketry followed, but the heart of the fight was out of Longstreet's men for that night. They went back to shelter and the last gun of the second Bull Run had been fired.

About midnight Reno gave orders to the brigade to move off the field without noise, and the task was accomplished without attracting attention. General John Gibbon had been placed in general charge of the rear column, and Captain Graham followed his orders. The artillery and infantry proceeded to Centerville, which position they reached at 3 a. m., Aug. 31.

Many troops have claimed the honor of firing the last shots at the hotly contested field of the Second Bull Run, but in the light of the present record the laurel wreath must certainly be given to Graham's battery and the brigade commanded by Reno in person, part of his division.

That this resistance on the left saved a large part of the retreating army and a large body of stores and artillery is now an admitted fact. The fight on Henry Hill gave an opportunity for all the distressed troops to find shelter with the reserves. Without that fight Longstreet would have possessed the stone bridge and the main road of retreat.

General Longstreet, in his official report of the last fight, says: "My batteries were thrown forward from point to point, following the movements of the general line. These, however, were somewhat delayed by an enfilade fire from a battery on my left. This threw more than its proper share of fighting upon the infantry, retarded our rapid progress, and enabled the enemy to escape with many of his batteries, which should have fallen into our hands. The battle continued until 10 o'clock at night."

The battery named was Graham's, and the infantry was the little brigade of New Yorkers, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania men.

That Longstreet was even more demoralized than his official report admits, was learned later from wounded Union men left on the field. Longstreet had been so determinedly held the night before by this little force that before advancing the next morning he shelled the position and advanced his infantry cautiously before making a further general movement.

The Captain, William M. Graham, of Light Battery K, is now the commanding officer of the 5th Artillery, Brigadier General, U. S. A., and stationed at Fort Hamilton.

CAPTAIN ROMEYN'S CASE.

To the Editor of the "Tribune."

Sir: Unusual public interest has been manifested in the case of Captain Henry Romeyn, 5th United States Infantry, who has recently been on trial before a court-martial at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga. The general charge against him was "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and the two most significant specifications were that he had said uncomplimentary things regarding the wife of Lieutenant O'Brien, and under strong excitement, had struck Lieutenant O'Brien in the face. The Captain's defense was that the statements made with reference to Mrs. O'Brien were fully justified by the facts, and that his striking his fellow-officer was warranted by the strong provocation given. It has come out in your columns this morning that the court has found Romeyn guilty of the charge, which carries with it, by the Army regulations, dismissal from the service, unless the President sees fit to exercise his prerogative of setting aside the verdict.

I wish to say a few things regarding Captain Romeyn which I am sure your many readers will be glad to know. In October, 1862, Captain Romeyn, then a young Sergeant in a Michigan regiment, reported to me at Gallatin, Tenn., and was assigned to duty as Captain in the 14th United States Volunteer Infantry, which I was at that time organizing. We served together until I left the service in August, 1865. During that time I had very intimate associations with him, in camp, on the march and in several engagements, the last being the great battle at Nashville, in December, 1864. At the conclusion of the war Captain Romeyn entered the Regular Army, where he has continued for thirty-two years, making a continuous service as an officer and soldier for more than thirty-five years. He will reach the limit of retirement by reason of age on the first of next month, when, according to law, he will be entitled to honorable retirement, with half pay, for the remainder of his life.

Captain Romeyn is a man of irreproachable habits, a Christian gentleman, especially interested in humane and philanthropic causes. During the Civil War, while in command of his company, he took the utmost possible pains to promote the physical, intellectual and moral well-being of his men, and his soldiers were greatly indebted to him for his advice and help. For several years he was commandant of cadets at Hampton Institute, where he enjoyed the friendship of General Armstrong, and where he exerted the most wholesome influence upon the large body of negro and Indian students. Among all the officers with whom I was associated during the war I should place Captain Romeyn among the very first by reason of his sterling integrity, his devotion to duty, his upright life and his almost reckless personal courage. Signal instances of the latter quality were given at the battle of Decatur, in October, 1864, and also in the battle of Nashville, a few weeks later. In after years, while serving on the frontier, he was wounded while fighting the Indians. He wears a medal awarded him by Congress. His long, arduous service has undermined his health, and brought on frequent attacks of heart trouble, which at times have seriously threatened his life.

Without passing judgment upon the merits of the controversy in which personal and family matters were unhappily prominent, I wish to express myself emphatically of the opinion that whatever may be the judgment of the court-martial as to the technical charge against Captain Romeyn, his dismissal from the service now, under the circumstances, would be a gross injustice to him and to his family. I do not believe that President McKinley, with his strong sense of justice, to say nothing of his tender sympathy and clemency, will allow himself to affix his signature to an order dismissing from the service a man who has given his life to his country, and whose whole career has been as honorable as that of Captain Henry Romeyn.

T. J. MORGAN.

New York, May 15, 1897.

THE ARMY.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

THE ROMEYN COURT-MARTIAL.

G. O. 32. MAY 24, 1897. W. D. A. G. O.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Fort McPherson, Ga., pursuant to par. 6, S. O. No. 86, Headquarters Department of the East, dated April 13, 1897, and of which Col. Francis L. Guenther, 4th Art., was president, and 1st Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., was Judge Advocate, was arraigned and tried:

Capt. Henry Romeyn, 5th U. S. Inf.

Charge I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Specification 1st.—"In that Henry Romeyn, Capt., 5th Inf., did state to Capt. Edward L. Randall, 5th Inf., that Maj. Blair D. Taylor, Medical Dept., U. S. A., had told him, Romeyn, that he, Taylor, would not allow his daughter to accept an invitation to dinner at the quarters of 1st Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., or to enter said quarters, or words to that effect, which statement was false and made with malicious intent to create, or tend to create, in the mind of said Randall a belief that the social conduct of the wife of said O'Brien was improper and had by this specific act of said Taylor been visited with social ostracism. This at Fort McPherson, Ga., on or about Feb. 10, 1897."

Specification 2d.—"In that Henry Romeyn, Capt., 5th Inf., did proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and in the offices of the Atlanta Street Railway Company did make to Stephen H. Bennett, a civilian, in no wise connected with the military service of the United States, nor with his, Romeyn's, family, and in the presence and hearing of other civilians, false, slanderous, and defamatory statements about the wife of 1st Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., to the effect that her conduct with 2d Lieut. Frank E. Bamford, 5th Inf., had been grossly improper and had been visited with general and public disfavor and ostracism, particularly at a party given at Fort McPherson, Ga., on the evening of Friday, Feb. 12, 1897; all this with malicious intent to create, or tend to create in the mind of said Bennett a belief that the moral character and social behavior of the wife of said O'Brien were well known to be improper and had been markedly treated as such by the officers and ladies of the garrison of Fort McPherson, Ga. This at Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 13, 1897."

Specification 3d.—"In that Henry Romeyn, Capt., 5th Inf., did falsely and maliciously state to Stephen H. Bennett, a civilian, in no wise connected with the military service of the United States, nor with his, Romeyn's family, that public disapproval of the acts and conduct of the wife of 1st Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., had been evidenced by the refusal of three of the ladies of Fort McPherson, Ga., (through reason of such disapproval, to attend dinner upon invitation at the quarters of said O'Brien, on Thursday, Feb. 11, 1897; all this with malicious intent to create, or tend to create, in the mind of said Bennett, a belief that the moral character and social conduct of the wife of said O'Brien were improper, and by these specific acts had been punished by social ostracism. This at Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 13, 1897."

Specification 4th.—"In that Henry Romeyn, Capt., 5th Inf., did state to Stephen H. Bennett, a civilian, in no wise connected with the military service of the United States, nor with his, Romeyn's, family, that he, Romeyn, 'felt it his duty as a Christian gentleman older than Bennett to warn and advise him that his social standing would be impaired unless he discontinued his friendship with the wife of 1st Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., because she was in disrepute by reason of her social conduct,' or words to that effect; all this with malicious intent to defame the fair name of the wife of said O'Brien. This at Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 13, 1897."

Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification.—"In that Henry Romeyn, Capt., 5th Inf., did, without just cause or provocation, violently strike with his arm and clenched fist 1st Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., on the open parade ground at Fort McPherson, Ga., in the presence of officers of the Army and others, immediately after the dismissal of dress parade, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1897. This at Fort McPherson, Ga., on or about the date specified." Plea:

Charge I.—To the Specifications and charge.—"Not guilty."

Charge II.—To the Specification and charge.—"Not guilty."

Finding: Charge I.—Of the 1st specification, "Guilty, excepting the words 'false and,' and of the excepted words not guilty."

Of the 2d specification, "Guilty, excepting the words 'and in the presence and hearing of other civilians,' the word 'grossly,' the words 'moral character and,' the word 'were,' substituting therefor the word was, and excepting the word 'the' where it occurs between the words 'by' and 'officers'; of the excepted words not guilty and of the substituted word guilty."

Of the 3d specification, "Guilty, excepting the words 'falsely and,' and the words 'three of the,' and the words 'moral character and,' and also the word 'were,' substituting therefor the word was; of the excepted words not guilty and of the substituted word guilty."

Of the 4th specification, "Guilty, excepting the word 'Christian,' and of the excepted word not guilty."

Of the Charge, "Guilty."

Sentence.

And the court does therefore sentence him, Capt. Henry Romeyn, 5th Inf., U. S. A., "To be dismissed from the service."

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Capt. Henry Romeyn, 5th U. S. Inf., having been forwarded for the action of the President, the following are his orders thereon:

Executive Mansion,

May 24, 1897.

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Capt. Henry Romeyn, 5th Inf., are approved; but upon the recommendation of a majority of the members of the court-martial, and in consideration of his long and honorable service, of his wound received in battle, of the medal of honor held by him for most distinguished gallantry in action, of the fact that he will by operation of law be retired for age (64 years) on the 1st day of June next, and of his appeal to the Executive for clemency, the sentence awarded by the court is remitted. In doing so, however, I cannot fail to express my condemnation of the conduct of which Capt. Romeyn has been found guilty, and the regret that he failed upon the occasion to control his temper in a manner becoming his service and his age.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By order of the Secretary of War.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

CIRCULAR 10, MAY 21, 1897. W. D. A. G. O.

Announces that instructions have been given for the transfer of balances standing to the official credit of officers with the Merchants National Bank of Omaha, Neb., to like credit with the First National Bank of Omaha, and those with the United States National Bank of Omaha to like credit with the Omaha National Bank of Omaha. The Omaha National Bank of Omaha has been specially designated for the reception and safe-keeping of funds advanced to disbursing officers of your Department, and the designations for that purpose of the Merchants and the United States National Banks of Omaha have been revoked. 2. The Department of State will hereafter issue special passports for the use of officers of the Army traveling abroad, either on duty or leave of absence, upon the condition that they be put to use tending to increase the efficiency of the military service, and only upon the request of the War Department, and never upon the direct request of the officers themselves.

Applications of officers for special passports will be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, will set forth the reasons for requesting and the use to be made of them, and they must, in all cases, be accompanied by the fee of one dollar, which is required by law to be collected for every citizen's passport issued.

G. O. 31, MAY 22, 1897. W. D. A. G. O.

By direction of the President, Col. James F. Wade, 5th Cav., is assigned temporarily to the command of the Department of Texas, Headquarters San Antonio, Tex., from the date of retirement of Maj. Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, until the assignment of a permanent commander.

G. O. 15, MAY 19, 1897, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

1st Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., Aid, is announced as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of California. He will receipt to 1st Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., for property and funds pertaining to that office.

By command of Brigadier General Shafter.

S. W. GROESBECK, Judge Adv.

G. O. 7, MAY 22, 1897. DEPT. TEXAS.

The undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department, having upon his own request been retired from active service to date 12 o'clock noon to-day. Although this final act of nearly forty-seven years of professional association is attended by the most agreeable circumstances, a feeling of natural regret arises from severing relations which in every respect and at all times have been animating and pleasant.

The fidelity and good conduct of the troops of the Department and the cordial and efficient assistance of his personal and general staff will always be recalled with feelings of the highest appreciation and satisfaction, and he leaves the Department with sentiments of warmest personal friendship for all who have been so closely associated with him during the past two years.

Z. R. BLISS, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

G. O. 6, MAY 22, 1897, DEPT. TEXAS.

In accordance with the orders of the President, published in G. O. No. 31, c. s., W. D. A. G. O., the undersigned hereby assumes temporary command of this Department.

J. F. WADE, Col. 5th Cav.

G. O. 13, MAY 21, 1897, DEPARTMENT COLUMBIA.

In compliance with G. O. No. 27, c. s., H. Q. A., I hereby relinquish command of the Dept. of the Columbia.

To all members of the command I desire to express appreciation for the zeal and efficiency which they have displayed in the performance of duty. For their cheerful aid and support I tender my grateful acknowledgments.

E. S. OTIS, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

G. O. 14, MAY 21, 1897, DEPARTMENT COLUMBIA.

Pursuant to the requirements of G. O. No. 27, c. s., H. Q. A., A. G. O., the undersigned assumes command of this Department.

THOS. M. ANDERSON, Col. 14th Inf.

G. O. 6, MAY 21, 1897, DEPT. TEXAS.

1st Lieut. John Little, 14th Inf., and 2d Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 1st Cav., are announced as Aides-de-Camp to the Major General commanding the Department of Texas. (G. O. 6, D. T., May 21.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, having served more than forty years as a commissioned officer of the Army, is retired from active service this date, at his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for 20 days is granted Maj. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Adv., U. S. A. (S. O. 53, D. P., May 17.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. S. W. GROESBECK, Judge Adv., U. S. A. (S. O. D. C., May 17.)

Leave for 10 days, to take effect on or about May 21, is granted Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy, A. Q. M. (S. O. 89, D. M., May 17.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William F. Lewis, Asst. Surg., Fort Apache. (S. O. 38, D. C., May 18.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. John W. Joyes, Ord. Dept., of his commission as 2d Lieutenant of Artillery (5th Regt.), only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 28, 1897. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Madison Barracks, New York, and will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 24, 1897, is granted Maj. Henry McElroy, Surg. (S. O. 90, D. M., May 18.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 15, 1897, is granted Maj. Edwin F. Gardner, Surg. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1897, is granted Capt. Champé C. McCulloch, Jr., Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, New York, on official business pertaining to the installation of 8-inch disappearing gun carriages. (H. Q. A., May 21.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1897, is granted Capt. Chamé C. McCulloch, Jr., Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

Post Chaplain Charles S. Walkley will proceed on or about June 1, 1897, to Fort Harrison, Mont., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, C. E., is extended three days. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

The leave granted Prof. Gustav J. Fiebiger, professor of civil and military engineering, U. S. M. A., is extended seven days. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

1st Lieut. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg., will proceed at once to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for duty as medical officer of the squadron of the 4th Cav., on its march to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (S. O. 79, May 15.)

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the works of the Benjamin Atha and Illingworth Company, Newark, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of a rolling mill to be used in the manufacture of the Brown segmental wire gun. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

Actg. Hosp. Stwd. R. Q. Roberts will proceed to Fort McPherson for duty. (Fort Barracks, May 22.)

Capt. I. P. Ware, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at post. (Madison Barracks, May 23.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Capt. O. J. Brown, Troop E, 1st Cav., left Fort Sill, May 20, on a fifteen days' practice march with a view to thoroughly test the emergency ration. Lieut. Col. Chas. Smart, Deputy Surg. Gen., is with the troop to note the effect of the ration upon the men.

The leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, 1st Cav., is extended 10 days. (S. O. 38, D. C., May 18.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE S. HUNTY.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about May 23, is granted 2d Lieut. William G. Silla, 2d Cav., Fort Laramie, Colo. (S. O. 38, D. C., May 18.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Capt. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav., is granted leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of 23 days. (S. O. 84, Jefferson Barracks, May 20.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. P. W. West, 3d Cav., of his position as Adjutant of the regiment is accepted to date May 31, 1897. (Jefferson Barracks, May 22.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. T. R. Rivers, 3d Cav., of his position as Quartermaster of the regiment is accepted to date May 31, 1897. (Jefferson Barracks, May 22.)

1st Lieut. T. R. Rivers, 3d Cav., is appointed Adjutant of the regiment to date from June 1, 1897. (Jefferson Barracks, May 22.)

1st Lieut. T. R. Rivers, Q. M. 3d Cav., is relieved from special duty as Commissary, fire marshal and in charge of general prisoners, to date June 1. (Jefferson Barracks, May 24.)

The leave granted Capt. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav., is extended 20 days. (S. O. 92, D. M., May 22.)

2d Lieut. J. T. Conrad, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty in charge of general mess and post garden, to date June 1. (Jefferson Barracks, May 24.)

1st Lieut. E. M. Suplee, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty as post treasurer, to date June 1. (Jefferson Barracks, May 24.)

Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav., is appointed fire marshal, June 1. (Jefferson Barracks, May 24.)

1st Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., is detailed on special duty as Commissary, post treasurer and in charge of general mess and post garden. (Jefferson Barracks, May 24.)

1st Lieut. P. W. West, Adj't. 3d Cav., is detailed as "Officer in charge of prisoners," to date June 1. (Jefferson Barracks, May 24.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 10, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Alonzo Gray, 5th Cav. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

2d Lieut. Francis Le J. Parker, 5th Cav., is detailed for duty at the U. S. M. A., from Aug. 20, 1897, and will proceed to West Point, N. Y. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George H. Padlock, 5th Cav. (S. O. 54, D. T., May 19.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

2d Lieut. Samuel Hof, 6th Cav., is detailed for duty at the U. S. M. A., and will proceed to West Point, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1897. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Capt. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., having completed the duty assigned him by par. 1, S. O. 81, H. Q. A., April 8, 1897, will return to his station, via Chicago, Ill. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. George W. Cole, 7th Cav., is extended two months and fifteen days on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

2d Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, 8th Cav., will remain on duty with the 6th Cav. until June 15, 1897, instead of June 1, 1897, as directed in S. O. 98, H. Q. A., April 28, 1897. (H. Q. A., May 21.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 1st Art. A. D. C., is made to take effect on or about May 23, 1897, and is extended 10 days. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Leave for 10 days, to take effect on June 2, is granted 2d Lieut. William Chamberlain, 1st Art. (S. O. 122, D. E., May 24.)

Lance Corp. D. C. Dudley, F, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Sergt: John Peskie, D, 1st Art., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort McPherson. (Jackson Barracks, May 19.)

Sergt. C. W. Richards, B, 1st Art., and guard will proceed to Tampa to receive deserters. (Key West Barracks, May 18.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

The troops at this post will participate in the parade on the occasion of the inauguration of State officers at Newport May 25. Capt. W. P. Vose will command the foot battalion. (Fort Adams, May 23.)

Lance Corp. J. Gagnon, G, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art. (Fort Monroe, May 24.)

Capt. E. S. Curtis, 2d Art., is appointed post exchange officer and in charge of post mess. (Fort Schuyler, May 20.)

1st Lieut. Victor H. Bridgeman, 2d Art., will proceed to Evansville, Ind., and relieve 1st Lieut. George F. Landers, 4th Art., of his duties as special recruiting officer for the Light Artillery, not later than Aug. 10, 1897. Lieut. Bridgeman is appointed and announced as Acting Assistant Quartermaster while on recruiting duty. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

1st Lieut. L. Niles, 2d Art., is relieved as special regimental recruiting officer, to date May 31. (Fort Adams, May 26.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. MARCUS P. MILLER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d Art., is extended three months. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. QUENTHNER.

Pvt. Samuel L. White, E, 4th Art., died at Fort Monroe, May 2

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from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1897, and will then proceed to join his battery. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

Sergt. R. M. Ball, M, 4th Art., is detailed school teacher. (Washington Barracks, May 18.)

1st Lieut. George F. Landers, 4th Art., will be relieved from duty at Evansville, Ind., as special recruiting officer not later than Aug. 10. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

2d Lieut. W. C. Davis, 5th Art., is granted leave for two days. (Fort Wadsworth, May 20.)

1st Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, May 22.)

Leave for 10 days is granted Capt. Henry J. Reilly, 5th Art. (S. O. 91, D. M., May 20.)

Corpl. Henry Simard has been promoted Sergeant in Battery A, 5th Art., and Corpl. Charles Stephan promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corpl. E. Brezinski appointed Corporal in Light Battery D.

1st INFANTRY.—COL. EVAN MILES.

Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty at Benicia Barracks and assigned to station at the Presidio of San Francisco. (S. O. 60, D. C., May 17.)

1st Lieut. Everett E. Benjamin, 1st Inf., will stand relieved as recruiting officer on June 1, and on that date he will proceed to join his proper station. (S. O. 61, D. C., May 20.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Leave for 10 days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Edmund K. Webster, 2d Inf., Fort Keogh, Mont. (S. O. 61, D. D., May 18.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

The following transfers are made in the 4th Inf.: 2d Lieut. William A. Raibourn, from Co. B to Co. K; 2d Lieut. John J. Bernard, from Co. K to Co. B. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. COOK.

The companies of the 1st Bttn. will hereafter form as follows: B, E, G, C; Co. E is designated as color company. (Fort McPherson, May 19.)

1st Lieut. Hunter Liggett and 2d Lieut. John W. Heavy, 5th Inf., are detailed to attend the encampment of the Georgia Volunteers at Griffin, Ga., from the 8th to the 21st of June, 1897. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

2d Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, 5th Inf., will report to the C. O., Co. D, for duty. (Fort McPherson, May 19.)

2d Lieut. Lutz Wahl, 5th Inf., is detailed officer in charge of post exchange, relieving Capt. Edmund Rice. (Fort McPherson, May 19.)

Cos. A and F, 5th Inf., Capt. E. L. Randall, commanding, will proceed to Andersonville, Ga., May 29, to participate in Memorial Day ceremonies. (Fort McPherson, May 18.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Corpl. D. C. Lytle, Co. D, 6th Inf., is detailed for instruction and practice in military signaling. (Fort Thomas, May 19.)

Lance Corpl. H. C. Kieme, F, 6th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Capt. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of New York, at Peekskill, N. Y., from June 19 to July 31, 1897. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

Capt. P. Henry Ray and 1st Lieut. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf., are detailed as additional members, and 1st Lieut. William A. Mercer, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. instituted at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 53, D. P., May 17.)

The following transfers are made in the 8th Inf.: 2d Lieut. Ernest B. Gose, from Co. H to Co. K; 2d Lieut. Joseph Drips, from Co. K to Co. H. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The following appointment was on May 18 made in Co. C, 11th Inf.: Pvt. Thomas D. Varley, to be Corporal, vice Hess, reduced.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about June 1, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf. (S. O. 90, D. M., May 18.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The following appointment was on May 18 made in Co. G, 12th Inf.: Pvt. John P. Coen, to be Corporal, vice Ryan, reduced.

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 1st Lieut. John Little, 14th Inf., A. D. C. (S. O. 55, D. T., May 21.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD MOALE.

1st Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Inf., will proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., for duty with the National Guard of that State, to relieve 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, 5th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

16th INFANTRY.—COL. HUGH A. THEAKER.

Leave for two months, to take effect June 20, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles W. Castle, 16th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 120, D. E., May 21.)

1st Lieut. J. H. Frier, 17th Inf., is temporarily assigned to Co. E, for duty. (17th Inf., May 24.)

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Pegram Whitworth, 18th Inf., is extended four days. (S. O. 56, D. T., May 24.)

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

Leave for three months, to take effect Sept. 1, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph Frazier, 19th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

Under the provisions of A. R. 68, 1st Lieuts. John L. Schon, 20th Inf., and Fred W. Sladen, 4th Inf., Aides-de-Camp, will proceed hence to Denver, Colo., accompanying Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, changing station. (S. O. 81, D. C., May 20.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB KLINE.

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. L. M. Nuttman, 21st Inf. (Plattsburgh Barracks, May 19.)

2d Lieut. W. H. Mullay, 21st Inf., will report to Lieut. R. H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., for special duty. (Plattsburgh Barracks, May 20.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

Capt. John G. Ballance, 22d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., to take effect July 1, 1897, and relieve 1st Lieut. William A. Phillips, 2d Inf., who will then proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., May 21.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May

22, is granted Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (S. O. 53, D. P., May 17.)

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHINE.

Leave for one month, to take effect June 10, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. George D. Moore, 23d Inf. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

1st Lieut. George D. Moore, 23d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Kemper School, Boonville, Mo. (H. Q. A., May 21.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 15, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry G. Cole, 23d Inf. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

Capt. Charles H. Heyl, 23d Inf., will report to the commanding General of the Militia of the District of Columbia, for duty therewith. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Wayne, Mich., May 24. Detail: Capts. Chas. T. Witherell, John G. Leece, William P. Evans, 1st Lieuts. Harris L. Roberts, Benjamin M. Purcell, Samuel A. Smoke, 2d Lieuts. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., Henry E. Eames, George H. Steel, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin A. Root, 19th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 90, D. M., May 18.)

At Fort Brady, Mich., May 25, 1897. Detail: Capt. Charles B. Hall, Francis H. French, Edmund D. Smith, 1st Lieuts. Woodbridge Geary, Edward P. Lawton, Thomas G. Hanson, Edward T. Winston, 2d Lieuts. Truman O. Murphy, Frank B. Watson, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur B. Foster, 19th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 91, D. M., May 20.)

G. C. M., Fort Porter, May 28. Detail: Maj. Aaron H. Appel, Surg.; Capt. John B. Guthrie, 1st Lieuts. Wm. R. Sample, 2d Lieuts. William Newman, William A. Sater, Louis H. Bash, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry T. Ferguson, 13th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 123, D. E., May 25.)

Garrison C. M., Fort McHenry. Detail: Capt. P. Leary, Lieuts. A. M. Hunter, S. A. Kephart and C. Deems, Judge Adv. (Fort McHenry, May 21.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Columbus. Detail: Capt. G. R. Cecil, Lieuts. M. B. Saffold, F. D. Ely and H. D. Wise. (Fort Columbus, May 21.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Adams. Detail: Capt. W. P. Vose, Lieuts. L. Niles, W. A. Simpson and S. S. Jordan, 2d Art., J. A. (Fort Adams, May 24.)

At Key West, Barracks, Fla., June 1. Detail: Maj. William L. Haskin, Capts. A. M. Hunter, S. A. Kephart and C. Deems, Judge Adv. (Fort McHenry, May 21.)

At Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William L. Kennedy, 2d Lieut. Frank W. Coe, Addl. 2d Lieuts. Clarence H. McNeil, Joseph P. Tracy, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Gustave W. Stevens, 1st Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 125, D. E., May 27.)

TRANSFERS.

At the request of the officers concerned the following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. John C. Gregg, from the 18th Inf. to the 4th Inf., Co. F; 1st Lieut. Percival G. Lowe, from the 4th Inf. to the 18th Inf., Co. K. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 2d Lieuts. George P. White, 3d Cav.; Louis S. Scherer, 5th Cav.; Joseph Frazier, 19th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Comy. Sergt. Edward Whiting, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Corp. Michael Burke, Ord. Detach., Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; 1st Sergt. James D. Bolger, Co. C, 23d Inf., Fort Clark, Texas; Artificer George S. Robinson, Co. G, 5th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga.; Pvt. William Cee, band, 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Col. Henry C. Cook (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Inf.), to the 5th Inf., to date from April 17, 1897, vice Kellogg, deceased; Lieut. Col. August H. Bainbridge (promoted from Major, 10th Inf.), to the 4th Inf., to date from April 17, 1897, vice Cook, promoted; Maj. Richard I. Eskridge (promoted from Captain, 23d Inf.), to the 10th Inf., to date from April 17, 1897, vice Bainbridge, promoted; Capt. Arthur C. Ducat (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 24th Inf.), to the 24th Inf., Co. K, to date from April 17, 1897, vice Morgan, retired; Capt. Stephen O'Connor (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 23d Inf.), to the 23d Inf., Co. H, to date from April 17, 1897, vice Eskridge, promoted; 1st Lieut. Henry G. Lyon (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 17th Inf.), to the 24th Inf., Co. D, to date from April 17, 1897, vice Ducat, promoted; 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 24th Inf.), to the 24th Inf., Co. K, to date from April 17, 1897, when, in the absence of further orders, he will proceed to join his company; 1st Lieut. Geo. D. Moore (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 18th Inf.), to the 23d Inf., Co. G, vice O'Connor, promoted; he will remain with the 18th Inf. until June 10, 1897, when he will proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted from non-commissioned officers are announced: 2d Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, appointed to rank from April 19, 1897, from Sergeant, Co. B, 4th Inf., to the 17th Inf., Co. E, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; 2d Lieut. Edward S. Walton, appointed to rank from April 19, 1897, from Corporal, Co. F, 15th Inf., to the 18th Inf., Co. D, Fort Bliss, Texas. The officers named will proceed to join their respective companies not later than June 25, 1897. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

MAY 27.—Colonel James F. Wade, 5th Cav., to be Brigadier General; Colonel John K. Mizner, 10th Cav., to be Brigadier General; Colonel Wm. M. Graham, 5th Art., to be Brigadier General.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

MAY 20.—Brigadier General Zenas Randall Bliss, to be Major General.

MAY 25.—Brigadier General John Rutter Brooke, to be Major General.

Col. Frank, commandant of the U. S. Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., announces that the riding of bicycles on the reservation at a speed exceeding eight miles per hour is prohibited.

Col. Jacob Kline, U. S. Inf., upon the completion of his duties at the camp of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, which closes June 12, 1897, will return to Madison Barracks, New York, and will proceed thence to the encampment which commences July 10, 1897, for the purpose of continuing the duty assigned him in par. S. O. 93, April 22, 1897, H. Q. A. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

THE NEW FIRING REGULATIONS.

In a letter to General Miles Captain Mallory explains that the proposed changes in the Small Arms Firing Regulations other than those required by the adoption of magazine arms result from the attempt to assimilate all military target practice to actual firing in the different phases of a battle, and to make the results of this practice as nearly as possible a fair measure of the battle efficiency of the individual soldier and of the company.

The changes only affect the paper target and the new ones can be used with the present rectangular frames. The highest value is assigned to hits which bear as close a resemblance as possible to the objects at which the soldier would fire in battle at the ranges for which the targets are designed. An attempt is made also to correct the soldier's disposition to fire too high by assigning the highest credit to hits near the bottom of the target. The war in Greece has just given us another illustrative example of the fallacy of the saying that every bullet has its billet. The waste of ammunition, which has always been enormous, increases with the facility for firing resulting from the adoption of the magazine gun. It is the theory of the new Firing Regulations that men should be taught to aim at the bottom of the object, instead of at the center, and the bull's-eye is located at the bottom of this target. It will be observed, therefore, that the changes in the Regulations are not merely arbitrary, but that they proceed from no intelligent understanding of the kind of training that is required for the actual business of war. Our Drill Regulations now require that men should "always aim at the feet of the enemy, or, if he is hidden from view, at the lower line of smoke," but our firing instruction does not conform to this requirement.

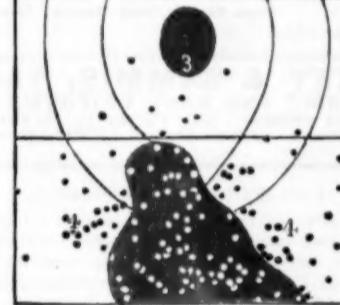
In the new target the "bull's-eye" designated as the figure of the target for the short ranges is the silhouette of a soldier firing in the prone position; of the target for mid-ranges the silhouette of a soldier firing in the kneeling position; of the 800 yards' target the silhouette of a soldier firing in a standing position, and of the 1,000 yards' target the silhouette of a mounted soldier.

The percentages fixed in the revision were determined in part by experimental firing with the new target at Fort Logan, Colo., two thousand cartridges being expended. One firing party was composed of infantrymen using the rifle; the other of cavalrymen using the carbine. Three sharpshooters, two marksmen and two first-class men constituted each detail. The firing in all respects conformed to the revised Regulations and was at the prescribed ranges from 200 to 1,000 yards, inclusive, separate targets being used. From the data thus obtained and from a careful consideration of G. O. 1, H. Q. A., A. G. O., 1896, exhibiting the results of target practice for the year 1896, together with the reports of the inspectors of small arms practice of the various departments for the same year, the percentages fixed in the revision were determined upon.

The paper targets used were made by using the reverse sides of the present paper targets, pasting the silhouettes upon them and marking the other subdivisions. This device could be resorted to at each post for this year's practice should the Ordnance Department find it impracticable to furnish new printed targets in time.

The targets proved entirely satisfactory. In the firing parties were some of the most experienced shots in the Army, both officers and enlisted men. They expressed themselves as unqualified in favor of the new targets. The same opinion was expressed by a number of other officers of wide experience in target practice.

The illustration following shows the character of the new targets.



Cavalry Target, 180 shots fired.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following transfers are made in the 5th Cavalry: 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, from Troop D to Troop L; 2d Lieut. John P. Wade, from Troop L to Troop D. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

Leave for four months, to take effect Sept. 1, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. William N. Hughes, 13th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

The following transfers are made in the 6th Infantry: 1st Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, from Co. C to Co. K; 1st Lieut. William C. Bennett, from Co. K to Co. C. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

Leave for four months, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., is granted 1st Lieut. Michael P. Lenihan, 2d Inf. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

Following transfers are made in the 22d Infantry: Capt. John McA. Webster, from Co. A to Co. K; Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, from Co. K to Co. A. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

2d Lieut. L. H. Gross, 6th Inf., is attached to Co. C. (Fort Thomas, May 25.)

Garrison C. M., Columbus Barracks. Detail: Capt. W. P. Rogers, Lieuts. W. M. Dickinson, A. Johnson and T. L. Smith, Judge Adv., 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, May 24.)

Of the nine General officers of the Army now on the active list, including Generals Wade, Mizner and Graham, three come from the cavalry, one from the artillery and five from the infantry.

1st Lieut. Alexander R. Piper, 15th Inf., will repair to the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D. C., and report in person to Col. William H. Forwood, Asst. Surg. Gen., for surgical treatment. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

Secretary Long on May 27 issued an order for the band of the U. S. Marine Corps to visit Philadelphia on the 2d of June, to take part in the ceremonies attending the national opening of the Commercial Museum and the tenth anniversary of the Manufacturers' Club. The President and his Cabinet will be present at the ceremonies.

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THE INDIAN AS A SOLDIER.

In the Evening "Post" we find an interesting account of our experience with the Indian soldiers introduced into the service in accordance with the theories of Secretary Proctor. We are here told that the Army as a rule did not take kindly to the Secretary's project, and, but for the fact that it was the Secretary's, it would have fared hard in the earlier reports from the field. The handful of clever and ambitious junior officers who were put in charge of the Indian companies generally tried hard to make the best of their men, and, as they saw changes in the right direction here and there, were sanguine of the final result. And such changes did occur. A few of the older white campaigners shared the enthusiasm of the juniors, inferring from their experience with Indian scouts that Indian soldiers would make an equally good or better record. But the scout was enlisted for six months, the soldier for five years. The scout, in time of peace, had little to do, and could lie about in a cosey camp in a familiar country, with his women and children round him, as long as he reported periodically to his commanding officer; whereas the soldier must live in barracks separated from his family, must hold himself ready for the daily exercises of the post, and was liable at any time to pull up stakes and be transferred to some distant point, among new people and unaccustomed scenes. The family feature was a serious consideration for everybody concerned.

Then it was found that the Indian, with his slow way of yielding his confidence, and his habit of attaching himself to persons rather than organizations, could not accommodate himself to the more or less frequent changes of officers which the demands of the service made necessary. Another thing which caused trouble was the need of taking each Indian company away from the neighborhood of the tribe or tribes from which it was recruited, as the tribal ties are strong, and the influence of the non-progressive element was always exerted in the direction of making the soldiers discontented with their new lot, and especially with its restraints, which contrasted too vividly with the easy-going life of the stay-at-home tribesmen. Akin to this drawback was the conflict of authority and allegiance, when it happened, as it did here and there, that a chief or headman was enlisted side by side with some members of the rank and file of his tribe; then the latter were distracted in purpose be-

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tween obeying the white officers whom the Government had set over them and listening to the adverse counsels of their tribal superiors, who were apt to obstruct any plan which the officers had laid without first showing them the deference of a consultation. The slowness of the average Indian at acquiring our tongue presented still another difficulty. The Indian soldier very promptly learned his drill commands by sound, after having them first translated to him by an interpreter; but his intercourse with his officers off the parade ground, or when under discipline for an offense against the regulations, was stumbling and unsatisfactory to both parties.

In spite, therefore, of the patience with which, to give them due credit, the bulk of the white officers labored to bring their men up to the required standard of efficiency, the experiment showed signs of being short-lived. The Indians tired of Army life, and the reports from the field grew less and less encouraging. Secretary Proctor, an Eastern man with ideals, had hardly set it going when he made way for Secretary Elkins, who had passed a good deal of time in the Indian country as a mining and land speculator, and whose opinion of Indians was the conventional one cherished by the white frontiersman.

From the date of Mr. Elkins' accession to office it was evident that Secretary Proctor's pet enterprise was doomed. The number of Indians in the Army was gradually reduced, by individual discharge and mustering out, till the 780 of 1892 shrank to 547 in 1894. The company which has now been ordered disbanded is the remnant of Geronimo's band of Apaches which spread such terror through the Southwest a few years ago. Capt. Scott is a hard-working officer, faithful to his Indian charges, and enjoying their unqualified confidence. He could doubtless have done more with his company if left alone, as could Lee and Dravo and Robertson and

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Rhodes and a few others who put their whole heart into their undertaking.

In a speech recently delivered in England, Lord Charles Beresford said: "Few men have been as fortunate as myself in their billets; yet, if I had my life to begin over again, nothing in the world would induce me to enter the Navy under present conditions." To this the "Army and Navy Gazette" adds its testimony, saying: "We have good reason to know that hundreds of other good officers are every day giving vent to similar expressions of disgust with the conditions of service in the Navy, and the causes of dissatisfaction and disappointment were graphically summarized by Lord C. Beresford in his recent speech. The small pay of the executive naval officer and the dreary slowness of promotion are, of course, the two worst evils and accountable for the bulk of the discontent to which Lord C. Beresford alluded. In his Budget speech the Chancellor of the Exchequer dwelt upon the enormous increase of wealth which the nation had acquired during Her Majesty's reign, upon the increased importance of the Navy, its improvement in the conditions of social life generally. In these advantages, as Lord C. Beresford insists, the Navy has scarcely shared at all. The pay remains practically stationary in this most important branch of the public service, while in every other profession the emoluments have materially increased even during the present reign. Our readers are so unfortunately familiar with the details of this grievance that it is quite needless for us to dwell upon the examples furnished by Lord C. Beresford. We are more concerned to consider what effect the Newbury speech is likely to produce upon public opinion. There can be no doubt that 'the man in the street' has little conception of the disadvantages to which naval officers—and especially those of the executive branch—are subject with regard to pay and promotion. The only chance of relieving these grievances is by the process adopted by Lord C. Beresford, combined with persistent appeals to Parliament. The Admiralty are seemingly both unable and unwilling to stir a finger to relieve the burdens of the hard-working combatant officer, and nothing short of the pressure of public opinion can obtain for naval officers the remuneration which is due for their services in unhealthy climates and under most trying conditions of life. The public, we repeat, can have no conception of the poverty of naval officers, and the first step toward reform is to make the country understand the precise nature of the grievances which press most hardly upon a deserving class. It is grossly unjust that men occupying responsible posts, men upon whom the safety of the Empire so largely depends, should be worse paid than irresponsible clerks engaged upon routine duties at the Admiralty, at the War Office, the Post Office, and elsewhere."

In "Beyond the City Gates," published by E. P. Duton & Co., Mrs. Augusta Campbell Watson lays her scene in and around New York, as it existed two centuries ago. Of the story it is praise enough to say that it is a worthy companion for its excellent predecessors, founded on past periods in our American history. In one of these, "Dorothy," the dramatic element is so marked that it will be put into form for the stage, and played in New York during the next season. The time of the present romance is the one in which Captain Kidd flourished, and a rich capture of merchant ships sailing out of New York is connected with information conveyed to him from the shore by one of the characters in the book. "Beyond the City Gates" is a clearly and well told story, free from affectations of style and from any unworthy pretense, and creating a deep and sustained interest in its scenes and incidents.

A Watertown dispatch says: Wilbur Crouch, accused of murdering his wife and Mary Daly at Sacket Harbor, April 16, has been released. The Grand Jury has finished its investigation and there seems to be no doubt of the indictment of Pvt. Allen, the accuser of Crouch.

May 29, 1897.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
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The only official recognition ever accorded to a Service paper is found in Chap. 167, Sec. 13, U. S. Statutes at Large, which provided that "the laws relating to the Army, Navy, the Militia and the Marine Corps of the United States be published officially in the 'United States Army and Navy Journal.'" See also Scott's Military Digest, Par. 922.

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GRADUATING WEEK AT ANNAPOULIS.

It is expected that the President will be present at the graduating exercises of the Naval Academy on June 4. No President has attended the graduation exercises since President Arthur's visit. It is doubtful if the usual alumni dinner of the Academy will take place this year on graduation day. The officers of the association say that responses have been so slow in coming in that it does not seem likely that a sufficient number would attend to make the dinner a success.

The cadet battalion, commanded by Ensign Edward Moale, gave its first parade of the season on Monday evening. The annual examination of naval cadets began on Monday. Some of the six-year cadets returned are being re-examined. On May 31 the board of visitors will arrive and the exercises of graduation week will commence. On June 5 the cadets will embark on the practice ship *Monongahela*, which sails on June 7 on the summer cruise to the Madeiras.

Cadet W. G. DuBose, of Georgia, and Cadet Ernest F. Eggert, of Michigan, of the graduating class, have been chosen to enter the naval construction corps.

Of the six year cadets twenty-four will be assigned as ensigns, twelve as engineers and two to the Marine Corps. Cadet Philip M. Bannon, of Maryland, and Cadet N. H. Hall, of Texas, will probably be appointed lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

The naval cadets will make their practice cruise this summer to the Madeira Islands, but, after that is said, much of the details of the voyage are wanting. A month ago the detail of the officers of the Academy for the cruise was made out and published. This embraced the command of the *Monongahela* by Comdr. Edwin White, the Standish by Lieut. A. McCracken, and the commander of the Newport yet to be named. The Newport seems to be out of the squadron at present, and the Annapolis, which has also been named as part of the fleet, will not be ready for nearly a month, and the voyage is to begin on June 7.

The Academy is badly in need of proper ships for the education of its cadets. The *Bancroft* that was built for the especial use of the Academy, has been summarily taken away from it, and the Standish, a small and ancient ship, has to take its place, in which the cadet engineers are crowded without proper accommodations. A few years since the Academy was deprived even of a sailing vessel, and had no means of instructing the cadets in the art of furling and unfurling sails and of making them take part in other useful exercises on shipboard.

This year it is yet undetermined, even at this late date, what classes will go on the summer cruise. The graduating class will be ordered to different ships of the several squadrons of the Navy; the first, second and third classes are expected to go on the *Monongahela*, but the new fourth class, the cadets admitted in May, cannot go, unless there is another ship. This will be a delightful result of the niggardliness of the Government toward the Navy, for the "Plebs" will be then left at the Academy for the summer with no one to molest or

make them afraid. It is true that hazing, in its brutal forms, has ended at the Academy; still a little running is indulged in that keeps the new recruits always alarmed as to what is to happen next.

The Academy authorities have been making ready the *Monongahela* for months. It was first overhauled at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and the work of preparation was continued here. Her complement of sailors is on board, and, in three days after graduation, it is expected that the ship will sail. This is in sharp contrast with old-time methods, when it took ten days for the ship to point its prow to the sea. The cruise will last three months, and, at the latter part of August, the ship will return to Annapolis, and the cadets, the fourth class excepted, will be given a month's leave.

The cadets have been busy drawing supplies from the Commissary Department for the cruise, and this duty led to an incident quite costly to a half-dozen cadets of the fourth class now about to develop into the "gally third." It has been the custom when new clothes are drawn from the Commissary's Department for the cadets who draw them to send them to the wash at once before wearing them to get a certain disagreeable stiffness out of them and to kill the store odor lingering around new materials. The regulations forbid the sending of clean clothes to the laundry. So, to avoid this regulation, it has been usual to rub the fine linen over the floor of the quarters, and this made them soiled clothes. When few in quantity, the laundry people silently washed the linen without complaint, but the approaching cruise made a change. The quantity of clothes the cadets had to take with them, especially the fourth class men, made them draw heavily on the Commissary, and there went into the wash an extra large amount of "purposely soiled linen." The laundry authorities complained, and the complaint was heard at headquarters, with the result that six of the cadets of the fourth class, Messrs. Hatch, Helleg, McEntee, Jackson, Doyle and Ferguson, were given a week on the *Santee*, the prison ship of the Academy, "for purposely soiling clean linen and sending it to the wash." This sudden springing of the academic trap caught in it several of the very brightest cadets, who stand at the top of the class in scholastic merit.

The cadet engineers do not go to Madeira. While the cruise has not been made public, the vessel and the practice of former years of sailing along the North Atlantic coast, and visiting the great machine shops of Wilmington and Philadelphia, make it quite certain that the old custom will obtain again this summer.

The following is the standing of the engineer division of the six year naval cadets, who have recently finished their examination: 1, Thomas M. Dick, of South Carolina; 2, Charles K. Mallory, of Tennessee; 3, Newton Mansfield, of Ohio; 4, James P. Morton, of Missouri; 5, Daniel N. Garrison, of New Jersey; 6, Franklin D. Karns, of Ohio; 7, Frederic N. Freeman, of Indiana; 8, John F. Marshall, Jr., of Texas; 9, Darwin R. Merritt, of Iowa; 10, Ernest F. Eckhardt, of Wisconsin; 11, Edward H. Dunn, of Connecticut.

John Smith, the colored candidate for admission to the Naval Academy, has returned to his home in Chicago. He took his ill-fortune bravely, and, while being by no means discouraged, had the manliness to acquit the authorities of any unfairness toward him. In his behalf it can be said that he went into examination against youths who have been generally at Annapolis for weeks and many for months, being drilled day and night over similar examination papers of other years by men who have graduated from the Academy themselves, and who are so expert at the preparation of youths for these examinations, that, if a candidate has not a "wooden head" of the dullest character, he can almost insure his admission.

What the Navy has been hoping for along athletic lines as the best of all events of the year—the game on the gridiron with West Point—has some prospect, at present, of realization. It is positively asserted that Secretary Long is not unfavorable to the Navy meeting the Army, and this has buoyed the advocates of this interesting series of games up to say that the game will be played. From sportsmen everywhere has come a protest against the reason alleged for the inhibition as utterly puerile and unworthy of two military institutions, and that is that these contests engendered bad feeling between West Point and Annapolis. This was not a correct statement. It was most effectually proved otherwise when a few months after the Navy had received its only, and a very bad drubbing at the hands of the Army, Mr. Stang was lecturing on Athletics at the gymnasium, before an entirely naval audience, and he suddenly threw on the screen a heroic picture of the victorious West Point eleven. The spectators, cadets and everybody, burst into uproarious applause.

ALUMINUM FIELD EQUIPMENTS.

The use of aluminum has made such progress that there is a monthly paper called "The Aluminum World," devoted to its interests. In its December number this paper advocates the use of aluminum for the field equipments. The Army now uses tinware, and the present field equipment carried by an American soldier, and the weight of each article is as follows: One meat can, weight, 15½ ounces; one tin cup, 5½ ounces; one knife, 2½ ounces; one fork, 1½ ounces; one spoon, 1½ ounces; one canteen, 1 pound 3½ ounces; one bayonet scabbard, 8 ounces; total, 3 pounds 6½ ounces. If these articles were all made of aluminum, they would weigh but 1½ pounds, besides giving the soldier neater cooking utensils.

By substituting aluminum ware for tinware, the net weight thus saved each soldier would be 2½ pounds.

But besides the articles already named, that are car-

ried by the infantrymen, each company has on its wagon the following necessary field cooking utensils:

One Buzzacott oven, complete, weight 10 pounds; one Dutch oven, complete, weight, 40 pounds; two frying pans (each 2 pounds 13 ounces), weight, 5 pounds 10 ounces; three camp kettles (each 4 pounds), weight, 12 pounds; total, 158 pounds 10 ounces.

By using aluminum this weight would be reduced to 55 pounds. Then, besides the soldiers' and company's cooking utensils, there are the officers' mess outfit, which vary in weight according to the taste of the officer. It is safe to say that, allowing 100 officers and men to each company, a total saving in weight could be made to the company, by the use of aluminum, of 335 pounds. With a regiment of ten companies, this would mean a difference of 3,350 pounds. These are the figures of the "Aluminum World," from which our readers can calculate the saving in weight for the companies as they are.

In the cavalry arm of the service, the trooper even has more metal to carry in campaigning than the infantryman or artilleryman. Besides the regular field equipments he has buckles, rings, etc. His horse has to bear the weight of steel bits, iron saddle trees and heavy stirrups.

Aluminum bits are now made by saddlery hardware manufacturers, and a large number of them are already in use. If they give satisfaction to civilians, it is very probable that they could be made in accordance with all Government tests. Saddle trees are likewise now regularly manufactured of aluminum, and there is also on the market an aluminum iron-trimmed horseshoe. These horseshoes are now being tried on some cavalry horses, and this is the only official step taken, as yet, for the equipment of the United States Army with aluminum articles.

Our contemporary dwells upon the advantages of this great saving in weight, the consequent decrease in the transportation of an Army, decrease in the fatigue of men and horses, and increase in the ability of the private soldier to carry an increased amount of ammunition. It is thus seen that a change to aluminum would greatly increase either the fighting or marching efficiency of Uncle Sam's troops.

As to the cost of aluminum equipments, our contemporary says: "It is not so great when their lasting qualities and other advantages are considered. Aluminum certainly must prove less costly in the end than tinware, which has to be constantly renewed. With the present prices for aluminum, the cost would be much less than it was a year or two ago, when some of the foreign armies were supplied with aluminum utensils. Surely if European nations could afford it then, the United States can now. Only recently the Government of Switzerland has decided to equip its Army with aluminum tableware."

Maj. P. R. Brown, Surg. U. S. A., at the meeting of Military Surgeons held in Columbus, O., this week, read a paper entitled "Objections to the System of Identification Now Employed in the U. S. Army." It is a sequel to the paper presented to the association at its last meeting on the Bertillon System of Identification. Dr. Brown holds that the present system, although of more or less value when applied to small numbers of individuals, is utterly worthless where large numbers are concerned, on account of its defective method of classification. As it is especially in time of war that an accurate and reliable system of identification is most required, on account of desertion, bounty-jumping, etc., he believes that it is advisable for our Army to have a system of identification of equal value in a state of peace or war. The most ardent advocates of the present system admit its inapplicability under circumstances where the Army is liable to be rapidly recruited, say at the rate of a thousand men daily. It is held that a careful examination of the present system will demonstrate its worthlessness under such circumstances. An article was published by Col. Alden, U. S. A., some time ago, in the "American Anthropologist," more particularly in reference to the Outline Card method of identification, but also treating more or less of the Bertillon system. This article will give a very good idea of the workings of the present system, although there are some incorrect statements in regard to the Bertillon system, probably from insufficient acquaintance with it. For instance, Col. Alden seems to think that photography is an essential part of the system. This is not so, as only in Paris and two or three other cities is the photograph employed. It is not so in the French Army, where already some twelve millions of men have been examined and classified according to the rules of this system.

The Gatling Gun Company is to remain in Hartford. The offer of the American Ordnance Company of Bridgeport to buy the company was declined and on Monday it was purchased by the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company of that city.

An entire new Board of Directors has been elected. They met at noon and elected John H. Hall, vice-president of the Colt Arms Company, president and treasurer. Frederick W. Prince is retained as secretary. The new Board of Directors is composed of John H. Hall, Frank D. Belden, William Waldo Hyde, Arthur L. Shipman, and J. S. Bryant.

The memory of the late Adm. Farragut was duly and reverently honored on Sunday last, by a band of naval veterans who assembled at the foot of the statue of the renowned sailor, in Madison Square Park, New York City.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, May 25, 1897.

The advent of the sea cadets, who have been here for a month, put a scene on the boards, that was not in the bills. On Wednesday last the cadet engineer division finished its examinations, and everybody in it had successfully passed the ordeal. The members felt particularly good, and, after the custom that has obtained here for years, that night a number of the engineer division went out to serenade their friends and have a happy time. They had neglected to obtain a permit from the mayor of "this ancient capital" to allow them to make these "unseemly noises" in the streets of the city after the dead hour of night. The music was sweet and the class yell interesting and nobody in particular was disturbed, but there is a traditional animosity, handed down from time immemorial, between the police of Annapolis and the six year cadets over this annual lark. The policeman on the beat in which the serenading was progressing was, therefore, on the alert. He was Officer R. Vinton Thomas. He heard the party from a distance and, moving toward the approaching sound, finding Naval Cadet Ernest Frederick Eckhardt ahead of the party of singers, seized him by the arm and put him under arrest. At this Naval Cadet Edward H. Dunn, who was of the serenading party, came over and offered to pay the fine and costs of the arrest. The officer had no power to accept this offer and declined to let Eckhardt free. At this moment the other three cadets who made up the party, Cadets Darwin R. Merritt, James P. Morton and Daniel M. Garrison, approached them. As they came Officer Thomas thinking there was about to be an attempt of rescue of his prisoner, and, according to his testimony at the subsequent trial, Cadet Dunn having his arm extended toward him, struck Cadet Dunn a powerful blow on the head with his billy, cutting his head and dazing him with the force of the hit. Cadet Dunn testified that he did not attempt to strike the officer, and the officer himself stated that Cadet Eckhardt did not resist him, nor try to get away from him. As soon as the cadets saw Dunn hit, Cadet Morton, who is a very powerful man, knocked Officer Thomas down, or the officer fell. There is conflict of testimony on this point. Cadet Eckhardt testified that the officer attempted to step up on the pavement with him and to drag him along when they both fell. When the officer was still down, Cadet Morton took his club from him and beat him over the head with it, and, when the officer attempted to rise, one of the cadets, who had now begun to leave the scene of affray, returned and struck the officer again.

The disturbance roused the neighborhood. Cadets Dunn and Eckhardt went to Mrs. Aspold's boarding house, which was in the neighborhood, where some friends were stopping, and Dunn went to bed. He was hurt badly, his outer and underclothes were covered with blood. The chief of police of Annapolis, Howard Taylor, lives near Mrs. Aspold's. He was at his window reading when the two cadets came in the house, and he saw them. Finding what had happened, he came in Mrs. Aspold's, without a warrant, and took Cadet Dunn under arrest. Mr. Eckhardt, finding his friend was about to be taken to the station house, volunteered to go with him. The cadets at the boarding house, supposing the affair could be arranged, and the two under arrest released, made the arrangement with them, if they were not dismissed, to send word to them and they would take some action to help them. They heard no word from the two cadets, and supposed that they had been released. They now charge that the police would not allow the arrested cadets to send any messages, and further would not permit them to have their breakfasts that had been sent them.

When morning came there was a stir among citizens and friends of the cadets alike, and crimination and recrimination ruled the hour. The cadets and their friends claimed that the policeman had been too hasty, and the friends of the policeman charged that a criminal and cowardly assault had been made upon him. The charge was made of assault with intent to kill the officer, and Justice Julian Brewer placed Cadets Dunn and Eckhardt under \$300 bonds to appear for trial. Mr. Charles A. DuBois went their bail. The other three cadets could not be found. The next morning, Thursday, the trial took place. It attracted a large and interested crowd. The testimony was, as stated above, and the charge of assault with intent to kill being abandoned by State's Attorney Brasbears, the trial proceeded on the issue of common assault and disorderly conduct. Frank H. Stockett, city counselor, represented the city of Annapolis, and Robert Moss the accused. Justice Brewer hesitated some time in his judgment, but finally acquitted Eckhardt of the charge of assault, but found Dunn guilty and fined him \$5 and costs. Dunn and Eckhardt were both fined \$1 and costs for disorderly conduct. The justice even talked of sending them to the House of Correction. After the matter had cooled down, and, no doubt, the counsel of the accused had found out that the justice would not do anything more than fine the cadets, the three others came out of cover and the justice fined Cadet Morton \$50 and costs for assaulting the officer, and Cadets Garrison and Merritt \$1 and costs each for disorderly conduct. The affair drew out considerable partisanship. Quite a number of people who have jealousies of any in superior official or social station, wanted the most ruinous sentences put on the cadets; others looked on it as a youthful freak, but all good citizens condemn the severe and unlawful assault on the officer, while still believing that he hit too quick, and, as Justice Brewer told him at the trial, he ought to have warned the cadets to desist from their noises before making the arrest. Neither the Naval Academy nor the Navy Department has taken any action in the matter.

The catboat race between the naval cadets took place Saturday afternoon, May 22. The contestants were the four divisions. Four boats entered the race. The course was from opposite Cemetery Bluff to Greenberry's Point buoy, and return, a distance of five miles. The following were the boats and crews—3d division, in catboat No. 4, Naval Cadets Charles P. Nelson, coxswain, with Naval Cadets George T. Pettingill and Guy W. Faller, as crew; 4th division, in boat No. 2, Naval Cadet George C. Sweet, coxswain, and Naval Cadets Walter M. Hunt and Samuel W. Bryant as crew; 2d division, in boat No. 3, Naval Cadet Joseph W. Powell as coxswain, and Naval Cadets Chauncey Shackford and Needham L. Jones as crew; 1st division, in boat No. 1, Naval Cadet Victor S. Houston, coxswain, and Naval Cadets John E. Bailey and Charles R. Train. The 3d division won. Cadet Nelson, the coxswain, has proved himself a good sailor, having sailed this season all three of the sailing boats that won races at the Academy. He is a son of Capt. Nelson, U. S. A., now residing in Annapolis. The time was: 3d division, 1 hr. 23 min. 37 sec.; 4th division, 1 hr. 24 min.; 2d division, 1 hr. 24 min. 20 sec.; 1st division, 1 hr. 25 min. 16 sec.

The Columbia Athletics, of Washington, that had a race down for this afternoon with the second crew of naval cadets, eight-oar shells, two miles, failed to put in an appearance. The report here is that the time of the cadets last Saturday frightened off the Washington people.

Mrs. Charles W. Keim, mother of the wife of Lieut.

John A. Hoogewerff, gave a handsome luncheon at the Maryland, Tuesday, May 25, to her friends. There were two tables. Mrs. Keim occupied the head of one, with Mrs. Thom on her right and Mrs. Cooper on her left. Mrs. Hoogewerff sat at the head of the other, with Mrs. Read on her right and Mrs. Terry on her left.

What society here has been expecting with great interest for some weeks occurred here to-day in the marriage of Naval Cadet William C. Davidson, U. S. N., and Miss Juliet M. Leroux, daughter of Prof. Jules Leroux, assistant professor of the Naval Academy. The happy pair had been engaged since the young groom was a cadet in the Naval Academy, and he has just finished his final examination, and will shortly receive his commission as ensign in the line of the Navy. Mr. Davidson is a notable man in the Academy, he having just finished his final examination, standing three in order of scholastic merit in a class of twenty-eight. Miss Leroux is not only one of the fair daughters of Annapolis, but is also a lady of rare accomplishments, dignity of character and generous sentiments, being constantly engaged in good works. The wedding took place at high noon in historic St. Anne's, Rev. Dr. Southgate officiating, assisted by the Rev. Mr. McComas. For the first time the ceremony of the choristers, robed in surplice and singing with happy voices led the bridal party to the chancel. It came down the middle aisle, lending the final touch of grace to a splendid spectacle, for St. Anne's was a garden of beauty, the gay flowers of the women, the still lovelier women and handsome men, with music and song, surprise and lighted altar, made a scene of unsurpassed brilliancy. The choristers came first singing, "The voice that breathed o'er Eden, that earliest wedding day." Then came the ushers, Naval Cadets Stanley, Freeman, Eckhardt, Todd and Dunn, dressed in the full dress uniforms of American naval officers, with side arms; next the maid of honor, Miss Mollie Milligan, of Annapolis, and the bridesmaids, Misses Mary Kennedy, Florence Milligan, of Annapolis; Juliet Thompson, of Washington; Georgia Porter and Marion Duval, of Annapolis. The bride followed on the arm of her father. The groom was already at the chancel, dressed in his naval uniform. The bride was arrayed in white brocade satin, waist embroidered in pearl. The bridesmaids wore pale green organdie, with black picture hats with plumes. The maid of honor had on white organdie over white taffeta. The bridesmaids carried yellow roses and sweet peas. The father gave the bride away. After the wedding the bride and groom were given a reception at her father's residence, where leading citizens of the town called to pay their respects. Among those from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Jaques, of New York; Mrs. Thompson, of Washington, and Mrs. Floyd and Mrs. Walter Pearce, of Baltimore. The bridal party will go to Niagara and the West. Ensign Davidson has been ordered to China.

On June 2 Miss Florence Fay, youngest daughter of Prof. W. W. Fay, of the Naval Academy, will be married to Mr. Joseph W. Vallant, of Baltimore.

The dress parade of the Battalion of Naval Cadets this evening was enlivened by the presentation of colors, medals and diplomas to successful naval cadets. The first prize, a gold medal, for marksmanship in rapid fire, great gun rifle practice, at a thousand-yard target, while the steamer was under way, was presented to Ernest F. Eggert, of Michigan; the second, a silver medal, was presented to Albert H. McCarthy, of Iowa; the third, a bronze medal, to Walter M. Falconer, of Ohio.

The Navy Auxiliary Athletic Association medals for winners at the Naval Academy meet for out-door sports on May 8 last were then presented. To Robert W. Henderson, of Ohio, five. Cadet Henderson was the winner of the 100-yard dash, the broad jump, the high jump and the eighth of a mile run, and had the best average. In the eighth of a mile run he tied the world's record. Joseph K. Taussig, a Presidential appointee, received two medals; Joseph W. Powell, of New York; Ulysses S. Macy, of Missouri; Roe W. Vincent, of Pennsylvania; John Haligan, Jr., of Massachusetts; Chauncey Shackford, of New Jersey; William C. Asserson, Albert H. McCarthy, of Iowa, and A. T. Graham, of Illinois, were each presented with a medal. Naval Cadets Asserson and Powell also received diplomas for excellence in athletics.

The sword that was given for general excellence was awarded to Cadet A. H. McCarthy. This brought out the first and only round of applause from the spectators, the justice of the award being apparent to all acquainted with Academic affairs.

The colors were then awarded. Out of a possible 725, the 2d Division, commanded by Naval Cadet A. H. McCarthy, obtained a possible 410, distancing all the other divisions, and was awarded the colors. They were then presented, a new and beautiful set, by the Superintendent, who had also been the medium through which the successful cadets had received their tokens of merit.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 25.—1st Lieut. Lincoln Karmann, detached from ordnance instruction at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on June 1, and ordered to report to the Colonel Commandant on the same day.

2d Lieut. Melville J. Shaw, detached from the same duty on May 29 and ordered to attend the course of instruction at the Naval War College on June 1.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

MAY 25.—Assistant Engineer Doctor E. Dismukes, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer, from May 1, 1897, vice Passed Assistant Engineer Walter S. Burke, retired.

MAY 27.—Commander Chas. O'Neil, U. S. N., to be Chief Bureau of Ordnance, with rank of Commodore; Rev. Thaddeus S. K. Freeman, of Indiana, to be a Chaplain.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

MAY 20.—Passed Assistant Engineer Frank H. Eldridge, to be Chief Engineer.

A report comes from Fort Grant that the youngest daughter of Capt. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., narrowly escaped drowning recently. The child had gone to the water's edge with a playmate unnoticed by the family. Stepping into the water she soon got beyond her depth, and was going down for the third time when Lieut. E. L. King, 9th Cav., happened along and saved the child from a watery grave.

The American Line steamship *Paris* was one of the first ocean steamers to have a length of nickel steel shafting. The shaft has a tensile strength of 90,000 pounds (40 tons), probably 25,000 pounds (11 tons) more than any British steel shaft. It has been established by tests that nickel steel has a higher elasticity than ordinary steel to the extent of 31 per cent., and that the tensile strength is 20 per cent. greater.—"Marine Record."

THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 21.—Comdr. R. B. Bradford, detached from the command of the Montgomery, July 1, ordered home and granted one month's leave.

Comdr. G. A. Converse, detached as Inspector of Ordnance at the Torpedo Station, Newport, June 15, and ordered to command the Montgomery, July 1.

Prof. William Harkness, appointed Director of the Nautical Almanac Office.

Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, detached as director Nautical Almanac, June 15, and ordered to the Naval Academy, July 1.

Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover, ordered to examination for promotion, Washington, May 25.

Patrick J. Kane, appointed Acting Boatswain, May 21.

Asst. Gunner A. S. Mackenzie, detached from League Island Yard and ordered to duty with the Iowa.

MAY 22.—Lieut. R. G. Peek, detached from the Coast Survey (commanding the Bache), June 15, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. W. M. Irvin, detached from the Amphitrite, ordered home, and to be ready for steel inspection duty.

Ensign J. R. Campbell, detached from the Alliance, May 25, and ordered to course at the War College and Torpedo School, June 1.

MAY 24.—John N. Quackenbush, commissioned a Commander from Aug. 1, 1883, and retired from June 1, 1895.

Comdr. C. M. Thomas, detached from Naval Home, May 29, and ordered to War College and Torpedo School June 1.

Paymr. J. B. Redfield, appointed General Storekeeper, Norfolk, Va., June 1.

Paymr. H. T. B. Harris, detached as General Storekeeper, Norfolk, June 1, ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

MAY 25.—Asst. Surg. J. F. Leys, ordered to examination for promotion at New York, June 7.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Briggs, detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Philadelphia as executive.

P. A. Engr. L. D. Miner, detached from the Brooklyn when in Europe and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Mate W. G. Smith, retired from May 25, 1897.

Chief Engr. A. V. Zane, detached from the Machias on relief and granted two months' leave.

P. A. Engr. W. B. Dunning, detached from the Olympia on relief and ordered to the Machias.

P. A. Engr. G. Kaemmerling, detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, May 31, and ordered to the Olympia per steamer, June 26.

Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and granted five years' leave abroad.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons, ordered to special duty at the American Museum of Natural History at New York.

Lieut. R. D. Tisdale, detached from the Essex and ordered to the Alliance.

Ensign R. Stone, detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Essex.

Ensign O. P. Jackson, detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Essex.

Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Adams, detached from the Richmond June 8 and ordered to the Monterey as executive.

Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Speyers, detached from the Monterey on relief, ordered home and wait orders.

F. A. Engr. W. N. McFarland, detached from the San Francisco on relief, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, detached from the Philadelphia on relief, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. W. E. Sewell, ordered to the Montgomery.

MAY 26.—P. A. Paymr. H. R. Sullivan, ordered to the Wilmington.

Lieut. W. M. Irwin, ordered to steel inspection duty at South Bethlehem.

Ensign S. V. Graham, detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Albatross.

Comdr. W. I. Moore, detached from steel inspection at South Bethlehem June 15, and ordered to Boston Yard as equipment office, June 18.

Ensign C. B. Brittain, detached from the Detroit, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Comdr. T. Perry, ordered to course at War College, June 1.

Acting Gunner J. Donald, ordered to training ship and station, Newport.

Acting Gunner M. Joyce, ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. E. McDonald, detached from the Indiana and ordered to Newport News as Assistant Superintendent of Construction.

Asst. Boatswain P. Deery, ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

Comdr. E. C. Pendleton, detached from the Bureau of Ordnance May 30 and ordered to Washington Yard as Superintendent of Gun Factory, May 31.

Lieut. H. George, order to the Albatross revoked.

MAY 28.—Asst. Surg. Charles E. Riggs, from the Detroit, June 6, and granted leave for two months.

Surg. George Lumsden, to duty at the Port Royal Naval Station, June 30.

P. A. Surg. Victor C. B. Means, from the New York to the Detroit, June 6.

Comdr. William H. Whiting, detached from duty as commandant of Puget Sound Naval Station, June 15, and ordered to command the Monadnock.

Lieut. J. A. Hoogewerff, to examination for promotion, June 7, at Washington.

Comdr. Charles E. O'Neil, from duty in charge of naval gun factory at Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to duty as chief of Bureau of Ordnance, June 1.

Lieut. Joseph L. Jayne, to Newport, R. I.

Capt. William T. Sampson, to duty with the Iowa, and on June 14 will be detached and command that vessel June 15.

Joseph A. O'Connor, appointed an acting carpenter.

Naval Constr. Jos. Feaster, from Navy Yard, League Island, June 25, and ordered to Boston Navy Yard.

Capt. G. W. Sumner from command of the Monadnock and granted one month's leave.

P. A. Surg. T. A. Berryhill, from the Port Royal Naval Station, June 1, and ordered to duty with New York June 4.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The officers of the U. S. S. Brooklyn were enjoyed entertained by the Hamilton Club on May 26 at a reception and dinner in the club house, Brooklyn.

The gunboat Wilmington has been ordered to the Florida coast to look out for filibusters.

The Cunard line steamer *Lucania*, Captain McKay, which left New York May 8, clearing Sandy Hook Light ship at 11.55 a. m. that day, arrived at Queenstown 7.20 a. m., on Friday, after a passage of five days, fourteen hours and fifty-four minutes, during which, over the distance steamed, 2,939 knots, she made the best time of

record, 21.80 knots per hour. During two days steaming the *Lucania* maintained an average speed of 22% knots per hour. The long distance steamed was due to the fact that the Cunarder ran south in order to avoid ice.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt left Washington on Tuesday, May 25, for Philadelphia, to investigate the condition of the laboring force at League Island Navy Yard, and later to inspect the works of the Bethlehem Iron Company, at South Bethlehem. Mr. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to deliver the opening address at the reassembling of the Naval War College at Newport, June 2, and will afterward address naval apprentices, who have never before been given this consideration by an Assistant Secretary. The *Herald*, of Newport, will publish Mr. Roosevelt's address in full.

The Navy Department is meeting with better success in its quest for American steamers to carry grain to the famine stricken in India on the Pacific coast than on the Atlantic. The agent of the Department at San Francisco has informed Judge Advocate General Lemay, who has the matter in charge, that the American steamer City of Everett, 2,000 tons burden, is expected at San Francisco in a few days. The owners ask \$40,000 for her charter. The cargo of grain can be easily supplied in San Francisco at short notice.

The gunboat *Concord* was put in commission on Monday, May 24, at the Mare Island Navy Yard. She will be assigned to the China station.

Companies from the U. S. S. *Monterey*, *Monadnock*, *Buntington* and *Alert*, now at anchor in the bay of San Francisco, went ashore with full accoutrements, on May 29, for shore drill along the city front landing at Folsom street pier. The marines and sailors presented a fine appearance.

The schedule of racing events for 1897 of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of New York is as follows: May 29—Race for special classes. June 26—Annual race, July 12 and succeeding days until decided—Trial races to select the yacht to represent the club in the match with the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, at Montreal, for the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup. July 17—Race for the Alfred Roosevelt Memorial Cup. Aug. 14, 16 and 17—International Challenge Cup match, at Montreal. Sept. 4—Race for special classes. Beginning May 29—Saturday races.

The U. S. S. *Brooklyn* was formally presented with her handsome silver service by citizens of Brooklyn at the Navy Yard, New York, on May 22. The ceremony was simple but impressive. The invited guests were received in the Admiral's quarters by the Reception Committee, Col. Willis L. Ogden, chairman; Henry W. Maxwell, Don C. Seitz, Marshall T. Davidson, Felix Campbell and H. C. Du Val. Promptly at 3 o'clock a chorus of fifty young women from the Brooklyn Training School, under the direction of Professor Albert S. Caswell, led the audience in singing the hymn "America." The venerable Dr. R. S. Storrs offered a prayer. Then former Mayor Charles A. Schieren, chairman of the Brooklyn Citizens' Committee, during whose administration the subscription for the service was proposed and started, made an address and concluded by turning over the service to Mayor Wurster, who presented the silver service to the *Brooklyn* in a brief speech. Capt. Francis A. Cook responded in a very happy speech. The ceremonies concluded with the singing of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," by chorus and audience, and the benediction pronounced by Dr. Storrs. Then the crowd swarmed over the ship from stem to stern. The silver service comprises 340 pieces, and cost nearly \$10,000. Among those present were Rear Admirals M. Siard and H. Erben.

The new gunboat *Wheeling* was given an unofficial trial off San Francisco on Monday, May 24, over the one-mile course to test the machinery. Four runs were made over the course each way. The first run developed a speed of 9 knots per hour, the second 14 knots, the third 11.3, the fourth 15 knots. Everything worked satisfactorily.

The U. S. S. *Enterprise*, Comdr. J. G. Eaton, at present at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass., is being prepared for the summer cruise of the apprentices. New boilers have been placed in the ship, and Comdr. Eaton is giving the boys valuable knowledge by having them lend a hand at the work of getting the rigging in order and other ship work. The itinerary at this writing had not been made up, but it is probable that the ship will sail for English waters first, possibly making direct for Southampton. A stay of some days will be made at the first place reached, and should this be the English port the *Enterprise* would then go probably to Havre. From there the ship may take its course toward Gibraltar and to the southern shores of the Mediterranean. By way of the Madeira Islands the *Enterprise* would go to Bermuda and from there back to our shores again. The voyage will occupy the time till fully Oct. 1. "As a result of the investigations last year," says the Boston "Transcript," "in the matter of food and rations, extra care will be exercised this term in that regard. Little change will be made, however, except that the use of salt meats will be much lessened and this part of the food will be replaced by a more palatable provision. The quantity allowed each boy is ample and far beyond the customary ration aboard ship.

In the celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday, at Port Tampa, Fla., May 24, the British warship *Pallas* and the American cruiser *Montgomery* were present. By special permission of President McKinley a hundred men from the *Pallas* were permitted to land with arms and to take part in the parade. The parade was made up as follows: *Pallas* drum corps, armed detachment from the *Pallas*, armed detachment from the *Montgomery*, and Port Tampa Naval Reserve. An exhibition drill and athletic games followed, and there was a banquet by the Port Tampa Chamber of Commerce, given in honor of the officers of the *Pallas* and the *Montgomery* and other visitors. Remarkably good feeling prevailed. There was vociferous cheering when the band played "God Save the Queen."

The Navy Department has abandoned all hope of a joint camp for the naval militia of New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The organizations of these States will be taken out separately on practice cruises by ships of the North Atlantic squadron. The New York Naval Militia will be taken out for a week's service beginning July 24; Massachusetts for the same period, beginning on July 12; Pennsylvania, beginning July 3. The Maryland and New Jersey Naval Militia will not make practice cruises this season.

The new gunboat *Helena*, which was recently launched from the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, arrived at New York Navy Yard, May 24. She will be put in commission about June 15.

The noted case of John M. Quackenbush, a U. S. Navy officer who was dropped from the service in an alleged irregular way, and who fought for many years to secure reinstatement, was ended May 25 by an order of the President, issued through the Navy Department, granting him a commission as a commander from August 1,

1883, and placing him on the retired list as of June 1, 1895. This was in accordance with a recent act of Congress.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has ordered the battleship *Texas* to Old Point Comfort for the inspection of her machinery by the railroad master mechanic during the annual convention on June 7 to 15.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm'l. M. Siard. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm'l. F. V. McNair. (Commodore with the command rank of Rear Admiral.) Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm'l. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm'l. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted. Rear Adm'l. J. N. Miller ordered to command in July.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS. 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson.

Address at San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Office. On a cruise with apprentices. En route to Port Angeles, where she is due June 28 from Honolulu; leave July 8; arrive Seattle July 8, leave July 10; arrive Esquimalt July 10, leave July 12; arrive San Francisco July 19.

ALERT. 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.) Sailed May 23 from San Francisco for Victoria, B. C. Will convey the *Pinta* to San Francisco, Cal., from Sitka.

ALLIANCE. 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. Expects to leave for Newport about June 9.

AMPHITRITE. 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Norfolk, Va.

BANCROFT. 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, (e. a.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Mersine.

BENNINGTON. 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. a.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON. 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. a.) At Nagasaki, Japan.

BROOKLYN. 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook.

At New York, off 42d street, North River. To sail June 3 to England with Rear Adm'l. Miller, to be present during the Queen's Jubilee. The Navy Yard band will accompany her.

CASTINE. 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (a. a.) At Montevideo. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

CONCORD. 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker. At Mare Island, Cal.

CINCINNATI. 11 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. a.) At Piree May 27. Has been ordered to return to United States when relieved by the *Raleigh*. Sailed from Piree May 28 for Salonica.

COLUMBIA. 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

CONSTELLATION. Comdr. John McGowan (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

CUSHING. (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves. At Norfolk, Va.

DETROIT. 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter.

At New York Navy Yard May 21, where she will go out of commission and be overhauled.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

ENTERPRISE. 6 Guns, Comdr. Jas. G. Eaton. (Nautical school-ship of Massachusetts.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

ERICSSON. Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

ESSEX. 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) Cruising in Gardiner's Bay. Address Sag Harbor, N. Y.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. a.) At New York Navy Yard. Address there.

FRANKLIN. 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE. (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempf. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA. 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. a.) At Tompkinsville, S. I. Address there.

LANCASTER. 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (a. a. a.) (Flagship.) At Buenos Ayres. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Is to be ordered to return to the United States, and may be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic station.

MACHIAS. 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (a. a.) At Chemulpo, Korea.

MAINE. 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee (n. a. a.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD. 10 Guns, Comdr. Horace Elmer (n. a. a.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

MARION. 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. a.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

MASSACHUSETTS. 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rodgers (n. a. a.) At Boston, Mass., to take part in the dedication of the Shaw monument May 31. Address Navy Yard, New York.

MICHIGAN. 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service.) At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS. 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (e. a.) At Piree, May 28.

MONADNOCK. 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. a.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY. 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. a.) At Shanghai, China.

MONONGAHELA. 4 Guns (practice ship of Naval Academy), Comdr. E. White. At Annapolis. She will sail on a cruise with cadets on June 10, as far as the Madeiras.

MONTEREY. 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. a.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MONTGOMERY. 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. a.) At Port Tampa, Fla. Address there. Comdr. G. A. Converse will command on July 1.

NEW YORK. 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. a.) (Flagship.) At Boston, Mass., to take part in the ceremonies of unveiling the Shaw monument. Address Navy Yard, New York.

OLYMPIA. 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. a.) (Flagship.) At Yokohama, Japan.

OREGON. 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. a.) At Port Angeles, Cal. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PETREL. 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (a. a.) At Yokohama, Japan.

PHILADELPHIA. 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. a.) Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) At Honolulu. To remain there for present.

PINTA. 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (a. a.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

Will go to Mare Island for repairs and be replaced probably by the *Marietta* or *Wheeling*.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont.

At Newport, R. I. Address Newport.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. a.) At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

RALEIGH. 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (n. a. a.) At Gibraltar, May 26 en route to relieve Cincinnati. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Capt. C. V. Gridley.

At League Island, Pa. Address there.

STANDISH. Lieut. A. McCrackin.

(Practice vessel for cadets.) Placed in commission at Annapolis, Md., May 29. Will visit the Navy Yards on the Atlantic coast with Engineer Division.

ST. MARY'S. 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School) New York. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO. 12 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. a.) (Flagship of the squadron.) Sailed from Piree for Inepolis, May 26.

SARATOGA. Comdr. G. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) Address Philadelphia, Pa.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, New port, R. I. Address there.

TERROR. 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. a.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TEXAS. 8 Guns, Capt. W. G. Wise (n. a. a.) At Boston, Mass., to take part in Shaw monument dedication May 31. Ordered to be at Old Point Comfort by June 7. Address Navy Yard, New York.

THETIS. 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (a. d.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VERMONT. 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury. On patrol duty off Florida coast. Address Jacksonville, Fla.

WABASH. 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking. (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WILMINGTON. 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd.

At Norfolk, Va. Has been ordered to Florida coast to look out for filibusters.

YORKTOWN. 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. a.) At Yokohama, Japan.

YANTIC. 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller (a. a. a.) En route to Norfolk, Va. Address there. Sailed from Bahia May 12 for Santa Lucia.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Vessel) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (a. d.) At Seattle, Wash. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Vessel) Lieut. F. Swift. At Gloucester City, N. J.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MAY 20.—1st Lieut. Percy W. Thompson, granted thirty days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. H. O. Slayton, ordered to the Galveston.

MAY 21.—No orders.

MAY 22.—The resignation of 2d Asst. Engr. M. W. Thompson accepted, to take effect May 24.

The following officers appointed a board to meet at Baltimore on the 26th instant, to investigate and fix the responsibility for the collision between the Practice Ship *Chase* and the schooner *Hartley*, of Boston. Capts. L. N. Stoddard, S. E. Maguire, 1st Lieuts. J. W. Howison and F. G. F. Wadsworth, recorder.

MAY 24.—1st Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth granted thirty days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. William Robinson granted thirty days' leave.

MAY 25.—1st Lieut. H. B. West granted thirty days' leave.

2d Lieut. E. P. Bertholf granted ten days' leave.

MAY 26.—1st Asst. Engr. E. R. Webber granted thirty days' leave.

The following officers registered at the Department during the past week: Capt. Russell Glover, 3d Lieut. T. L. Jenkins, 1st Asst. Engr. J. E. Dorsey, and Capt. S. E. Maguire.

A telegram to Capt. Shoemaker announces that the Revenue Steamer *Perry* has succeeded in finding the derelict schooner *Siglin*, recently reported missing, and for which search has been made by the Revenue cutters on the Pacific coast. Capt. Phillips reports finding the *Siglin* ten miles west of Graham Island, with no survivors on board.

The gunboat *Princeton* will be launched from the works of Draline & Son, Camden, N. J., on June 3.

While the battleship *Massachusetts* is at Boston the bronze statue of Liberty, which has been erected in her forward turret, will be formally unveiled. The New York, Massachusetts and Texas will participate in the Shaw monument ceremonies at Boston next week.

Secretary Long has determined to order the *Lancaster* to return to home waters from the South Atlantic station. She will probably be utilized as a supply ship of the North Atlantic squadron. The *Wilmington* may later be sent to replace the *Lancaster* on the South Atlantic station.

The detail of officers for the gunboat *Annapolis* is being prepared. It is understood that the Secretary has selected Comdr. J. J. Hunker to command the vessel. Comdr. W. T. Swinburne, now in charge of the Department of Seamanship at the Naval Academy, is expected to command the *Helena*. The commander of the *Nashville* will probably be Comdr. Washburn Maynard, now on duty with the Bureau of Equipment.

ABUSE OF MILITARY MEDALS.

(From the Newport "Herald.")

The "Army and Navy Journal" opposes the bestowal of medals on the men who volunteered at Port Hudson for the storming column that didn't storm. The military paper's argument is that every man in the Army, officer or private, was expected to be ready at all times for any duty, however perilous, and that the survivors of the Port Hudson column should not be willing to "wear a medal which commemorates a service they never rendered, simply because they were willing to render such service had the occasion called for it."

This reminds the writer of an occurrence that came under his observation in the British garrison in the Island of Malta, several years ago. It was just after the Egyptian war, at the time when war medals were being ceremoniously presented to every Tom, Dick Harry and Vincenzo in the British service who had only so much as set foot on Egyptian soil. In the force sent from Malta to Egypt was a draft of Maltese mule-drivers, with their mules and commissariat carts. Having been landed at Alexandria, the mule drivers went into camp near that town, from which place they were soon sent back to Malta, having seen no service because their services were not required, on account of the collapse of the war. Several months after their return to Malta these mule drivers were summoned in a body to appear at military headquarters for the purpose of receiving in due military form a generous sum of money, and to have an Egyptian medal—a bronze star—pinned to their breasts; the same medal, by the way, which the Khedive had presented to British soldiers who had seen actual service in Egypt. The fact is, that both the Egyptian and English medals, issued on account of the Egyptian war, became so common and meaningless that gallant, self-respecting British soldiers often wore them under protest. As one fighting officer said: "It's a — sight greater distinction to have a clean breast than to have an Egyptian medal on it." It wasn't a long time before a good many of the Maltese mule-drivers' medals were in the possession of the Valletta wine shopkeepers and in the curio shops—for sale.

A military medal, to carry its legitimate meaning and intent, should be a device which is intended to preserve the remembrance of a notable event or personal heroism—something actually done. There is no more reason why a medal should be issued to men who were willing to perform a military service than there would be to bestow pensions on citizens who were willing to enlist for service in the late Civil War, but who, for good personal reasons, were debarred from doing so.

The answer made at the last meeting of the Loyal Legion by Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, who was Grand Marshal of the Grant memorial parade, published in the "Grand Army Bugle Notes" last Monday, has created a small sensation in veteran circles, not only in New York, but in many other States. In reply to a question by Capt. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer as to why the old soldiers of the Grand Army had been placed in the rear of the militia in the marching column of April 27, Gen. Dodge said that it was not his fault nor the fault of the Committee of Arrangements that this seeming disregard of the services of the men who preserved the Union was permitted. The blame, he said, rested upon the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, who had himself selected the place in line for the G. A. R. division. Gen. Dodge added that he was strenuously in favor of giving the veterans the right of line, and so was the committee, but they were overruled by Commander-in-Chief Clarkson, and acceded to his wishes. Gen. Dodge's explanation has relieved him of a great deal of odium. It was difficult for his friends to understand how so good and gallant a soldier could wilfully act in so remarkable a manner toward his old comrades of the battlefield.

THE HOTCHKISS AUTOMATIC GUN.

(From Arms and Explosives for May.)

The press were invited to inspect the new Hotchkiss automatic gun last month, at the factory of the Thames Ammunition Company, at Erith. This gun works on the gas principle of automatic action, viz., a port hole is made in the bore of the weapon at the muzzle end, and sufficient of the powder gases pass through this to operate a piston working inside a cylinder, the various working parts of the gun being connected with the rear end of the rod forming the piston, so that in the course of its backward movement due to the action of the powder gases, and the return action imparted by a spiral spring compressed in the first motion, the whole of the reloading is effected. The gun consists of very few component parts, numbering in all some thirty-one, and the general design of these has been reduced to an extreme degree of simplicity. One of the notable features of the gun is that, while it has been built for a very high rate of firing, it has been found possible to dispense with a water-jacket for keeping the barrel cool. This has been rendered possible by making the barrel of the gun isolated from, and as independent as possible of, the working parts, and also of arranging that the cartridge shall not be fed into the chamber until it is actually intended to commence firing. In this way it is found that while the barrel soon reaches a temperature of 400 degrees C. it does not go beyond this point, and the serviceability of the bore is not fatally injured under such conditions. As an addition to the barrel at the part where the maximum heating effect is obtained what is called a heat radiator has been fixed. It consists of a solid piece of metal turned down to the form of a series of four or five rings, and it is intended that the additional radiating surface they provide shall keep the barrel cool. Personally, we cannot see how it will be very effective in this respect; because the radiating surface would only be increased by its use about four times, whereas the production of heat due to the firing of the gun would proceed at a pace far exceeding the radiating capacity of the surface provided. Of course, the extra mass of metal introduced would keep down the intensity of the heat when the gun is fired for a short time only, simply by providing more metal for its accommodation; but the rapid evolution of heat would, we should think, soon nullify this advantage. The cartridges are loaded into the gun by means of clips holding thirty rounds each. These are contained in cardboard boxes, and are fed into the gun from the side.

The "Revue de Cercle Militaire" says that the Spanish losses from the beginning of the insurrections in Cuba till the end of February, 1897, out of a total of 216,599 officers and men, were: 1 general, 6 superior officers, 55 officers, and 1,130 soldiers killed in action; 6 superior officers, 52 officers and 577 soldiers died of their wounds; 1 general, 30 superior officers, 287 officers, and 10,475 soldiers died of yellow fever; 2 generals, 24 superior officers, 80 officers, and over 10,000 soldiers died of ordinary diseases or accidents.

THE SUNKEN ROAD OF OHAIN.

The disaster which befel Napoleon's cavalry in the sunken road of Ohain is one which has to a great extent been overshadowed by other events in the battle of Waterloo, which occupy a more prominent place in the minds of the public.

In "Les Misérables," published by Messrs. Routledge, Victor Hugo gives a very graphic description of the disaster.

At the moment when Wellington drew back Napoleon started up. He saw the plateau of Mont St. Jean laid suddenly bare, and the front of the British army disappeared. It rallied, but kept concealed.

The Emperor then swept his glass over every point of the battlefield, examining the slopes, noticing the ascents; he seemed to count every bush.

He saw the English barricades on the two roads, that on the Genappe road, armed with two cannon, and that on the Nivelles road, where glistened the bayonets of Chasse's brigade. He noticed near that barricade the old white chapel of St. Nicholas, which was on the corner of the cross-road toward Braine l'Allend, and bent over to the guide Lacoste, to whom he spoke in an undertone. The guide made a shake of the head, probably treacherous.

The Emperor reflected. Wellington had fallen back. It only remained to complete the defeat by a crushing charge.

After despatching a courier to Paris to announce that the battle was won, he ordered Milhaud's twenty-six squadrons of cuirassiers to carry the plateau of Mont St. Jean, Ney being in command.

Behind the crest of the plateau, under cover of a masked battery, stood the English infantry, formed in thirteen squares of two battalions each, and upon two lines, seven on the first and six on the second, awaiting the onslaught, calm and immovable.

By the formation of the ground they could not see the cavalry, who in turn could not see them.

They could hear the noise of the moving mass, the thunder of the hoofs of the 3,500 horses, the clank of the sabre sheaths, until suddenly the heads and shoulders of the cuirassiers, with arms uplifted and brandished sabers, appeared above the crest of the eminence.

Suddenly the leading ranks reared and tried to pull up.

Between the British squares and them was a yawning trench, the sunken road of Ohain, which Napoleon's keen eye had failed to detect when sweeping the battlefield with his glass, and which the guide either did not know of or wilfully misinformed him of.

Before the front rank could stop the second rank were pushing them into the death trap, and the third pushing the second—horses and riders rolling over helplessly, many falling headlong into the yawning gulf, some vainly struggling to keep away until crushed down by the seething mass behind, the whole being in one moment transformed from a colossal host, which had in the morning been the admiration of the whole army, and which a few minutes before was to sweep the British squares from the field of battle, into an impotent mass of men and horses, many piled one on top of another in the terrible road, the remainder having but one object in view, and that not of attack, but of how to extricate themselves from the heap of dead and dying.

The total loss to the French by this blunder will never be known, but a local tradition names 2,000 horses and 1,500 men. This probably is exaggerated, but serves to show the completeness of the disaster.—Army News.

THE DUC D'AUMALE.

The late Due d'Aumale was the gentleman par excellence of the French royal family, and alone of the descendants of Philippe Egalité, the regicide and revolutionary Due d'Orléans, had inherited none of the family failings. He was neither an unscrupulous hypocrite like his father, King Louis Philippe, nor sordidly avaricious like his brother, the late Due de Nemours, nor yet a lying and ungrateful intriguer like his other brother, the Prince de Montpensier. He differed, too, from his sailor brother, the Prince de Joinville, who has excited no end of ill-will by his discourtesy and ingratitude, as well as by the discreditable manner in which he assailed his father in his memoirs. He has been equally careful to abstain from embarking in the shady money transactions and speculations of the Due de Chartres, and kept his skirts clear of such insane political adventures as that of the Count de Paris when he associated himself with Boulangier.

The Due d'Aumale was always extremely generous and "grand seigneur" in everything that he said and did. There was not an atom of meanness about him, and he was so chivalrous, so high-spirited and so high-minded in every way that it is easy to understand why the French should have been in the habit of describing him as "our Prince," very much in the same way as the English designate the Prince of Wales.

The Due had latterly been ardent in the task of placing his father's character in the proper light. He often quoted the words which his father had heard from Washington: "I have always slept well because I have never written a line which might not have been proclaimed from the house-top." Four days ago he wrote to a friend: "These times are hard for me to bear. In 1870 I saw the undoing of that great and glorious France which was made by my ancestors, and Europe allowed this. I now see that Greece, the common work of Europe, is also being undone, and Europe will look on unmoved at the destruction of its own creation. I do not like today's policy; it saddens me."

THE LESSONS OF WARFARE.

(Special Cable Dispatch to the Sun.)

London, May 15.—Europe learned a good deal from the China-Japan war, especially in regard to naval battles. One immediate result was that every power owning ships of war forthwith set to work arming them with plenty of quick-firing guns. Up to the time when the battle of Yalu was fought in China seas few had given much thought to that class of weapons. But the Japanese had more foresight, and their quick-firers were used with deadly effect. Now nearly all the European warships are fitted with them. England alone has spent over \$1,000,000, and is still spending lavishly for this class of weapon.

The Turko-Greek war, so far, has presented few novelties, but has emphasized anew the value of good artillery well served. In this connection there have been some searchings of the heart in more than one war department. In Italy particularly there is much commotion, and military experts are calling for a radical reorganization of the artillery branch. The Italian military

newspaper "Esercito" declares that Italy possesses 48 batteries of seven cm. guns, which are useless for effective purposes, and insists that these be forthwith abolished and the field artillery wholly armed with guns of nine cm., which can be fired with reasonable rapidity.

"Italia Militaire" wants to know how Italians would fare in the event of mountain fighting. Both Greece and Turkey are well equipped with mountain guns, and have used them effectively.

England has discovered that her army has a class of mountain gun equal to anything in Europe, but she has an insufficient quantity. Germany is virtually without useful mountain artillery. Austria is not much better off, and only Russia and France are apparently satisfied in this matter.

Edhem Pasha will have the satisfaction of knowing that the effective use of his artillery, both field and mountain, will ultimately result in the enforced expenditure of many millions by those powers who have been nagging his beloved sovereign in the past few years and are now engaged in depriving his majesty of the fruits of victory.

A SAILOR'S VIEW OF WOMAN.

The Fort Nelson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Portsmouth, Va., was entertained on the evening of May 11 by an address by Lieut. James C. Cresap, U. S. N., on the subject of "Woman." The gallant Lieutenant evidently knows what makes for his peace, for he said nothing but sweet things of the sex. We should rather say that his researches, which appear to have been extensive, revealed nothing to their discredit. The lecture was devoted to the works of woman. In the course of it, the author said:

"With woman business is a fine art. A saleslady, who wanted to see the woman of the house, was once ushered into my parlor, and after a protracted conversation with me, displayed a patented invention of a pillow-sham holder. Now I had just devised one myself and had with difficulty persuaded my wife to try it, so, with a conscious pride, I exhibited the apparatus, whereupon the sympathetic agent ruthlessly informed me that it was an infringement upon her patent, and that I was liable under the law. I looked about helplessly, but there was no escape. My wife wasn't at home to help me out, and it is extremely doubtful that she would if she had been—so I discreetly surrendered by admitting that my scheme was of no account, and furthermore, gave her an order for a full set. These soon disappeared, and I felt relieved to see them go."

"Somehow or other a persistent woman will accomplish her purpose. A year or two ago I learned that in our good parish the ladies exercised an extensive influence—that they voted strong—that, in fact, they elected the vestry. I determined to see that, and after waiting some months for the meeting, I made my way to the church, choosing a few minutes after the appointed hour, so that I might slip into a back seat, but, to my surprise, I could not get in at all. Church and parish house were alike closed and silent. I began to have some pillow-sham misgivings, and then I endeavored to get out of the yard without being seen, but fear I was not successful. Afterward I made a few timid inquiries among the men, but could find none who had been at the meeting. The vestry had been elected, however, and I have since carefully avoided any allusion to the matter. It is sufficient for one to know that wisdom and tact prevail, and that the rector can now visit us upon the bicycle which the ladies have invested him with."

Woman has a martial spirit. Every one, could she be a man, would be a soldier or a sailor. That is why statistics show that military men stand such good chances for marriage. It is a common thing to hear such a remark as "where did that ugly old Captain get such a handsome wife?" or "How could the lively Miss A— marry that little baldheaded Lieutenant?" Certainly there are some advantages in belonging to the military."

Speaking of the society under whose auspices his lecture was delivered Lieut. Cresap said:

"Briefly summarizing, their society has had six years of life. Their membership has reached to over 18,000, divided among 350 chapters in forty-five States. Their revenues amount to \$40,000 a year. They have projected a 'Continental Hall' in Washington for a depository of archives and relics. Congress has given them a site for the building, and they have accumulated \$30,000 for the purpose within a year. In short their substantial successes have startled the most skeptical, and have confounded the most skeptical. The world has yet to see the power of American women."

"The chapter now celebrating their first anniversary take their name from an historic fort erected in 1776 on the point of land below Portsmouth now embraced within the ground of the Naval Hospital. In 1779, on the 9th of May, and with a garrison of but 150 men, Fort Nelson opposed the advance of a formidable British fleet, and was taken only by the flank attack of a large landing force. It was an empty capture, for the patriots had made skillful retreat to the interior.

"The fort has ever since been martial ground. The earthworks have been leveled, but Virginia's daughters and daughter's daughters will ever find interest in the scenes here enacted, and will ever view the flag that floats over it with as much interest as did their ancestors of a hundred and twenty years ago."

"In conclusion, we may ask, 'Wherein lies the success of American women in these enterprises?' We do not have to go far for the answer. In Europe the class distinctions due to legalized rank and station create barriers between grade and grade, and preclude any common ground upon which women can meet. The European girl is brought to suppression, the woman to concession. Each is cramped by an undue hemming in of natural, human individual activities. Cradled, nurtured, fettered—each within her own sphere—she cannot develop character to fill a station above her. What wonder, then, that she becomes the subject of insouciant pursuit by the men of a higher class, who go unchallenged and unrestrained. In a word, she has no sympathy from her own sex."

"The American women have spirited mettle and unbounded activity, a modulated freedom, and a healthy ambition, but more than all, there is cherished among them a strong spirit of community on the ground of sex alone, which ennobles, exalts and sustains them through all the conditions of life."

"A man is a great thing upon the earth, and through eternity, but every jot of greatness of man is unfolded out of woman."

The most remarkable thing in connection with the Greco-Turkish War is the smoothness with which the Turkish mobilization was carried out. This was chiefly due to the labors of General Von der Goltz. The Turkish artillery fire has also been very good, excellent results being obtained with shrapnel at ranges of 4,000 yards. Very few, if any, lessons can be learned as yet from the news from the seat of war.

THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT WEST POINT.

The following is the text of the opinion recently rendered by Attorney Gen. McKenna to Secretary of War Alger in regard to the proposed erection of a Roman Catholic chapel on the Government reservation at West Point, N. Y.:

West Point is Government property, and hence conveyances of it or uses of it can only be authorized by Congress. Has Congress so authorized? The only direct provisions as to it is Section 1331, which reads as follows: "The supervision and charge of the academy shall be in the War Department, under such officer or officers as the Secretary of War may assign to that duty." This section has a special and partial purpose, and gives no authority to dispose of the use of property.

There are other provisions more general, and in a report made to Congress by the Secretary of War there is an enumeration of cases in which there were granted licenses for the occupation (of more or less duration) of parts of other military reservations. Some of these cases were of trifling moment, but others were important. Hotels were authorized and the erection of church edifices for particular denominations. Of the latter, one was to the Episcopalians at Governors Island, N. Y.; one to the Catholics at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; and one also at Fortress Monroe to the same denomination.

The privileges were denominated revocable licenses, and came to be based on Sections 161 and 217 of the Revised Statutes.

The sections are as follows:

Sec. 161. "The head of each Department is authorized to prescribe regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the government of his Department, the conduct of its officers and clerks, the distribution and performance of its business, and the custody, use and preservation of the records, papers and property appertaining to it."

Sec. 217. "The Secretary of War shall have the custody and charge of all the books, records, papers, furniture, fixtures and other property appertaining to the Department."

It is manifest that they do not authorize the practice exercised.

On July 5, 1884, Congress passed an act, of which Section 6 is as follows:

"The Secretary of War shall have the authority, in his discretion to permit the extension of State, county and territorial roads across military reservations, to permit the landing of ferries, the erection of bridges thereon, and permit cattle, sheep, or other stock animals to be driven across such reservation whenever, in his judgment, the same can be done without injury to the reservation or inconvenience to the military forces stationed thereon."

This section is special and needs no comment except that at least part of it was unnecessary if the practice of the War Department was legal. To permit the temporary trespass of passing cattle was surely within a power which could grant a license to build a church or hotel. It therefore may be regarded as certain that it was the view of Congress that an explicit authority was necessary for even a transient occupation of a military reservation for other than its special purpose; and it was natural when more durable interests were authorized by the act of July 22, 1892, they were precisely guarded and limited.

The act of July 22 is as follows: "That authority be, and is hereby, given to the Secretary of War, when in his discretion it will be for the public good, to lease, for a period not exceeding five years, and revocable at any time, such property of the United States under his control as may not for the time be required for public use and for the leasing of which there is no authority under existing law, and such leases shall be reported annually to Congress: Provided, That nothing in which act contained shall be held to apply to mineral or phosphate lands." (Approved July 22, 1892.)

It is not necessary to determine the character of estate which can be created under this section, whether one strictly at will and revocable by both parties or whether in the nature of an estate upon condition. It seems certain that permanent right is forbidden by it, and hence it would seem that an occupation which contemplates duration longer than five years is forbidden by it. A church edifice would seem to contemplate such occupation. In the instance cited the character of structure which is desired to be erected certainly does. As a structure with integrity preserved—it cannot be removed upon revocation or at the end of the term.

It is proposed that the church shall be the property of the Government. The reverend gentleman who makes the offer says:

"If this permission be granted I propose to build a neat stone chapel, to cost about \$20,000, the money to be provided by me, and the plans of the building to be submitted to the superintendent of the Military Academy for his approval or modification. On its completion the chapel will be handed over to the United States Government for use in perpetuity of the Roman Catholics who may reside at West Point."

This condition cannot be complied with. It is very clear that the Secretary of War has no power to accept a donation of property for the Government—certainly not to accept it with the limitation proposed—it is use in perpetuity to Roman Catholics.

The action of Mr. Secretary Lamont did not respond to the offer—may be excludes it. Nevertheless, there are serious objections to it. It gives not a lease having a specified duration, but a license without limitation of time.

It is provided by the license that "The chapel will be erected and maintained at the cost of the licensee and his successors and used for the religious worship of the Roman Catholics at West Point. During construction and thereafter the chapel shall be in the local custody of Rev. C. G. O'Keefe, rector, and his successors, under the general military control and supervision of the superintendent of the United States Military Academy. The site for the chapel and its dimensions will be designated by the superintendent, and before any work of building construction is commenced the plans and specifications of the structure will be submitted to and receive his approval, and he will also assure himself that funds adequate to the completion of the chapel are available. In case of revocation of this license the building will be removed within sixty days, and any sum which may have to be expended in putting any premises or property hereby authorized to be occupied or used in as good condition for use by the United States as it is at this date shall be repaid by the said Rt. Rev. M. A. Corrigan or his successors, archbishops of the arch-diocese of New York, on demand."

By order of April 2, 1897, the license was revoked and another granted by you which has the same general provisions, but specifically requires the chapel to be of stone and of dimensions indicated upon a blue print plan attached to the license and made a part of it. By this the dimensions of the chapel will be 37 feet wide in its narrowest part; 58 feet at its widest part; with a length of over 75 feet. It is to be removed within six months after notice of revocation.

That these licenses transcend the statute is plain. The statute provides for a definite term, with a power of even revoking that. The licenses provide for no term and really commit the Government to a practical perpetuity. It would be idle to deny this—idle to deny that you do not expect to exercise nor is it expected that you will exercise the power of revocation except in emergency. Indeed, a contention not without some authority could be raised that you could not. (Veigte vs. Rantan, 19 N. J., 142; Williamson, etc., R. R. vs. Battle, 68 N. C., 546.) At any rate the Government would find itself embarrassed either to endure a perpetuity of right in the licensee or exercise an invidious power.

The license should, therefore, be revoked, and the petitioner remitted to Congress. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH MCKENNA, Attorney General.

MONITORS VS. BATTLESHIPS.

From the Flour County (Col.) "Republican."

The London "Engineer" claims that our new battleship Alabama, now building at Newport News, Va., is overweighted, and that "it will be in a hazardous predicament when heeling at an angle of 30 degrees. With armament and turrets so much heavier than the displacement warrants, so much water would be on her deck as to cause the ship to 'turn turtle.'" In calling attention to the criticism, the "Chronicle" points to the mistakes found in the Philadelphia and Texas. The first was so topheavy they had to take out her military masts, the latter so defective in nearly every part of her plan that our naval constructors had to work out new estimates throughout in order that she might float at all. If we remember rightly these were both British plans bought by Cleveland and Whitney after ruining Mr. Roach, the builder of our first White Squadron, and, therefore, cannot be used to illustrate the superiority of British naval architects that would give to their criticism any weight, especially in view of the fact that three of their own vessels have turned turtle. As to the low freeboard (height of the deck from the water) being a cause for topheaviness, it is in reality a remedy if at the same time the great weight of the citadel, turrets, and guns are also lowered. Our low freeboard monitors do not "heal at an angle of 30 degrees." The nearer our naval constructors can come to the monitor type and comply with the present conditions of naval warfare the more efficient their ships will be. During our Civil War our monitors rode out the gales while at anchor off Charleston far easier than the other ships, and during the recent evolutions of the North Atlantic Squadron our monitors suffered no injury. In contrast was the breaking away of the 13-inch guns of one of our high freeboard battleships, and the necessity for scudding into port of another, demonstrations of the superiority of the American system of monitor type over the British battleship whose upper works and keel are nearly equidistant from the water's surface. The British wanted dry decks and pleasant quarters for the officers, but those of three ships found quarters at the bottom of the sea. The real cause of the disaster to the first little monitor was that her Captain caulked around the base of his turrets in spite of the warning of Ericsson that the seas would force out the oakum in patches and sink his ship. With the barbette casing around our present monitor turrets we bid defiance to the seas that wash freely and easily over the deck, but enter not. Englishmen always favored ships standing high out of water. Some of them were four stories high. We built but one of that size, the Pennsylvania, and she never went to sea after her trial trip from Philadelphia to Norfolk. The old Independence, which in 1801 as a "74" rolled fearfully, had one deck removed, when it was found that she could safely carry heavier weight of guns than before and could enter shallower harbors, the latter a point to be considered on our Atlantic coast.

The "Army and Navy Journal" has always contended that the monitor system, pure and simple, makes the best fighting craft ever devised. When the monitor could not fight her guns for the seas coming into her turreted ports, the high battleship could not even loosen her guns for fear they would take possession of the deck. The armored protection given the monitor is complete at all points, while protection to the upper works of the battleship, except to a central citadel, is sacrificed to gain height above water. Present conditions of warfare make a bridge connecting the turrets desirable for a platform upon which to mount small, rapid-fire guns for protection against torpedo boats, making of it an all-around fighting craft. For cruising in peace time we have most admirable classes of vessels, but for ability to give and take, the same money put into two monitors will give greater fighting power than in a battleship. The battleship is an imposing structure, but the monitor is the gladiator stripped for the fight.

DRY DOCKS FOR THE NAVY.

In a communication addressed to the chairman of the Senate Naval Committee on May 17, Secretary Long says, with reference to building dry docks at Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston:

"Of the two places the Department is of opinion that a dock should first be built at Boston, especially in view of the advantages that would accrue at once to commerce from the construction there of a modern dock and to the Government in remuneration from its commercial as well as naval use. The large steamers of a few years ago have been supplanted by those of a much larger size. Three new steamers, of 10,000 tons weight of cargo, and about 500 feet in length, are now running from the port of Boston, and these are to be reinforced soon by two additional vessels of slightly greater dimensions. The number of first-class battleships is to be increased during the coming year or two by the completion of five more now under construction. It is also true that in Boston, especially in East Boston and Charlestown, which are immediately adjacent to the Navy Yard, there is a population peculiarly fitted for the construction and repair of vessels and of all the machinery connected therewith.

"An excavation has already been made at Boston which would lessen the cost of the construction of a dry dock there. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the large population of Boston, with its suburban towns constituting one community of about a million people, or upon its very great commercial interests. Nothing could seem to be more evident than, first, the imperative necessity of another large dry dock north of New York, so that this portion of our North Atlantic coast line, exposed as it would be in case of war, should have at least one additional provision of this kind; and, secondly, to meet emergencies in which the dock at New York might not be available. It is quite as evident that if only one such dock is to be built at present it should be at the point

where the largest interests converge and the men and material and skilled labor are available. Built in Boston it should be of dimensions adapted to modern necessities, 700 feet in length, with 30 feet over sill at mean low water. If one should also be built later at Portsmouth it would necessarily be of smaller dimensions, as it would be dangerous to attempt to take one of our deep-draft battleships up to the Portsmouth yard in the channel as it is at present. The construction of one of the largest class of dry docks at that yard would not, therefore, be deemed advisable until the channel shall have been improved."

WHY HE VALUES THE BUTTON.

From the New York "Sun."

A naval officer who is attached to one of the United States ships now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard walked into a New York club yesterday wearing on the lapel of his coat a button of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

"Hello! where did you get the button?" asked a friend. "I was persuaded to join the society several years ago," said the officer, "and I wear the button because it is the most expensive article of adornment that I own. Cheap enough to join the society? Yes, that is true, and moreover I have never attended any of the dinners, and my yearly dues have not amounted to more than five or six dollars, and yet that button has cost me more than if it had been a diamond stud of the same size. There is no particular story connected with it. It simply happens that I have been on duty in foreign stations for the last two years, and every time that a member died or the society held a reception or gave a dinner or went to church in a body or had a convention the secretary has sent me the formal notice with a one-cent stamp on the envelope. You may not know how high some foreign postage rates are. For instance, when an envelope with a one-cent stamp covering the information that the Rev. Crettelegun is going to preach to the S. A. R. is forwarded to you at London and gets there after you have gone to the China station, follows you there and finally overtakes you in Japan it brings with it a bill for back postage that is an unpleasant surprise. Such notices have been following me everywhere for the last two years, and the postage due on them has prevented me saving more than a few thousand dollars from my pay. I had influence at Washington, and I was transferred back to this station within reach of one and two-cent postage. That is why I value the button."

TRAVEL RATE FOR TROOPS.

The following general circular has been issued by the Joint Traffic Association regarding the rates and fares for the movement of the United States troops and effects:

United States troops, including families and servants of officers and soldiers, will be transported between points subject to the jurisdiction of the Joint Traffic Association in parties of ten or more at regularly authorized party fares.

Second-class or tourist sleeping cars, when occupied by United States troops, including families and servants of officers and soldiers, en route between points necessitating two or more nights' travel, may be hauled, provided the charge for the use of such cars is not assumed or participated in by lines over which they are hauled.

Free baggage car may be furnished for each twenty-five United States troops for the transportation of personal baggage.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. W. O. asks us to publish the order that came out in the early part of 1892 in relation to cadets, paymaster's clerks and warrant officers, U. S. N., and further asks would this order hold good at an Army post in case a warrant officer is on duty there. Answer—Diligent search at the Navy Department has failed to discover any order that has any resemblance to the one referred to. Cannot you have made a mistake?

R. E. C.—All enlistments made on August 1, 1894, are for five years; on August 2, 1894, for three years. We have so stated before.

VETERAN.—Gen. John Milton Brannan, U. S. A., died in New York City, December 16, 1892.

S. C. E.—There has been no general order issued that Army officers granted leave, with permission to go abroad, shall not visit Cuba, but in each case where leave is asked to go abroad without saying where, the leave is granted with a specific stipulation that Cuba shall not be visited.

J. K. N.—Par. 253, Infantry Drill Regulations (which is also used for heavy artillery) prescribes that: "A company whose captain is absent for a few days only, or is in command of the battalion, retains its place according to his rank, unless otherwise directed."

BANDSMAN.—If you write to the Adjutant of Mansfield Camp, 135, Sons of Veterans, 101 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., you will be furnished with full information.

P. S. BERLIN.—We refer you to "Three Ways to Win a Commission" by Lieut. W. P. Burnham, 20th U. S. Inf., for information concerning the U. S. Army, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. If you call upon Mr. H. G. Squiers, Secretary of U. S. Embassy at Berlin, doubtless he would give you some information. He was for some years an officer of the U. S. Army.

B. J. K.—Only the 24th Congressional District in New York is now vacant for West Point.

M.C.—There will be a vacancy at West Point for the 1st District of Pennsylvania in 1901, if the cadet recently nominated passes his examination in June next. One of the two appointments at large for the State of Pennsylvania will be vacant in 1898; the other in 1899.

S. SOLDIER asks: Is the white canvas hat worn by the enlisted men of the U. S. Navy still issued by the Paymaster's Department, and of what uniform does it form a part? Answer—The white canvas cap formerly issued by the Pay Department to enlisted men of the Navy, but which was abolished about two years ago, will soon be reissued. The Department having again decided to again adopt it. It forms a part of the regular enlisted man's uniform and is worn whenever the captain orders it. White clothes are usually worn therewith.

S. K. M.—If the cadet corps be attached to the State militia and are furnished with rifles they may turn them in to the Ordnance Department and be furnished with Springfield, caliber .45, as provided for by recent legislation, or they may be provided for out of the Government appropriation to the State. If the corps be unattached no aid can be received from the Government. Apply to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

THE STATE TROOPS.

STATE CAMP NEW YORK.

In addition to the detail of organization to the State Camp at Peekskill, N. Y., given in the "Army and Navy Journal" of May 8, page 671, the 1st and 2d Batteries will be on duty during the week from July 24 to 31.

Maj. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, 2d Adj't. Gen., is detailed to command the camp this season, and during his absence, necessitated by other duties, the senior officer of the regiment in camp will be in command, without, however, being relieved in any manner from duty with or responsibility for his regiment.

The following officers are detailed as the post staff during the season:

Maj. Horatio P. Stackpole, 10th Battalion, as post Adj'tant.

Col. Joseph G. Story, Asst. Chief of Ord., as post Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence and Ordinance Officer.

Maj. James B. Burbank, U. S. A., as Inspector of Drill.

Maj. Robert M. Harding, 74th Regt., as Inspector of Drill.

Capt. Harvey C. Lyon, 47th Regt., as Inspector of Drill.

Maj. N. B. Thurston, 22d Regt., as guard instructor.

1st Lieut. Alexander R. Robertson, 74th Regt., as Assistant to the Guard Instructor from June 19 to July 17, 1897.

2d Lieut. Murray W. Crosby, 1st Separate Co., as Assistant to the Guard Instructor from July 17 to 31, 1897.

The C. O. of the 3d Battery will detail one sergeant, one musician and twelve privates of his command for duty at the camp of instruction from June 19 to July 24. The personnel of the detail may be changed from time to time.

The 7th and 74th Regiments are authorized to bring their own bands to the camp; the State will furnish a band from June 26 to July 24.

The Inspector General is directed to observe the compliance with orders, and the drill and discipline of the troops on duty at the camp. The Surgeon General will have general supervision of the medical service. The calls and hours of service are as heretofore.

The routine for drill will be as follows: Early morning drills on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the school of the company; on Thursday and Friday in the platoon and on Saturday in the company in extended order. Forenoon drills on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the school of the battalion; on Thursday and Friday in the evolutions of the regiment. Commanding officers of regiments and provisional battalions will under the foregoing provisions lay out the drills in such manner that the entire drill regulations of the school of the company, the school of the battalion and of the platoon and company in extended order will be practiced and as much as possible of the evolutions of the regiment, and submit the same to the Post Commander for his approval. Directions as to the drill of the 1st and 2d Batteries will be given later. The provisional battalions will form part of the regiment in camp for drill in regimental evolutions.

Par. 145 of the manual of guard duty, as modified by the new manual of arms, will be executed as follows: At the command halt by the corporal, all the members of the relief take the position of order arms; at the command number (1) by the Corporal, the man designated by the number moves, the piece at right shoulder, to his position in front of the sentinel to be relieved and executes port arms from right shoulder, etc.

Only one of the four brigade commanders, it is said, cared to accept the offer from General Headquarters to be present at camp this season. They could hardly be blamed under the circumstances, we are of opinion.

7th N. Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

The 7th Regiment paraded for review before Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., on the afternoon of Saturday, May 2, on Lenox avenue, from 110th to 115th street, to which place the regiment marched from its armory.

Considerable preparation had been made in order to afford facilities to witness the display, and a number of commodious stands had been erected by the regiment for this purpose, and the avenue also at the point of review had been put in order by the city authorities. There was a large concourse of people present. The stands were in charge of Capt. Palmer, Inspector of Rifle Practice, assisted by the Quartermaster Sergeants of each company. The regiment was in command of Col. Appleton, and was divided into two battalions, each parading five companies of forty files each. The first battalion was commanded by Maj. Abrams, and the second by Maj. Conover. On the reviewing stand with General Merritt were Capt. J. Allen, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; Lieut. F. S. Hale, 20th Inf., and Lieut. T. B. Mott, 1st Art., U. S. A., and Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade, N. Y.; Col. G. M. Smith, 69th Regt., N. Y.; Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, 13th Inf., U. S. A.; Lieut. J. L. Donovan, 17th Inf., U. S. A.; Maj. F. H. Phipps, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.; Capt. J. C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.; Capt. H. B. Gilman, 13th Inf., U. S. A., and Lieut. W. H. Coffin, 5th Art., U. S. A.

As the regiment came on the ground at 4.45 o'clock there was great enthusiasm. It marched past the reviewing stand to the north, and rendered General Merritt a marching salute as it passed. The regiment marched to a side street to form battalions for parade. This being completed, the regiment took up the march in column of fours, the first battalion executing on left into line and the second executing on right into line, forming regimental line for parade on the east side of Lenox avenue. This brought the sun square in the eyes of the men, but not a flinch could be seen in the long line which reached five blocks. The band during the sound-off had to march a half a mile, and the steadiness of the men was phenomenal. After the parade the regiment then closed in mass on the right, countermarched, and passed the reviewing officer en route on its return march to the armory. The ceremonies were splendidly conducted throughout, and the regiment preserved its faultless showing as well on the rougher street as it did on its smooth armory floor, and it was a fine sight to witness its big fronts of 40 files. Capt. J. E. Schuyler, of Co. B, recently elected, made his maiden appearance as Captain, and was given quite a send-off by a number of his friends. In the absence of Capt. Landon, of Co. I, on a wedding tour, the company was efficiently commanded by Lieut. H. C. Duval. General Merritt and others were most highly pleased with the splendid showing of the regiment.

The regiment will assemble in its armory this after-

noon about 3 o'clock in heavy marching order, to proceed to Boston, where it will take part on Memorial Day in the dedication of the Shaw Monument on Boston Common. It will come down from its armory on special trains on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, and will be reviewed by Mayor Strong at the Cooper Union about 4 o'clock. From there it will proceed to the pier at the foot of Murray street, and embark on the Massachusetts, of the Providence line. Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and a number of other officers will be among the guests accompanying the regiment, which will leave Boston on its return trip Monday night, May 31. The headquarters of the regiment while in Boston will be at Hotel Brunswick.

The 7th New York will start off on its trip to Boston in great shape. Col. Appleton has tendered its services to the committee having in charge the unveiling of the Peter Cooper statue, so that it may pay its respects to the great New York citizen and philanthropist. The regiment will be massed in close column, and will present arms while the band plays the Star-Spangled Banner. Following this column will be opened and the regiment will pass in review before Mayor Strong and ex-Mayors Hewitt, Cooper and Edson.

12th NEW YORK.—COL. McC. BUTT.

On Thursday evening, May 20, the 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was reviewed by Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who was commander of the 12th during the early part of the war. The regiment presented a fine appearance, but the turnout was not as good as usual, there being but 11 commands of 16 files, and there were also a number of blanks in the rear ranks of some of the companies. The regiment was divided into three battalions, four of sixteen in the first and second battalions and three of sixteen in the third.

The battalion formations were very good indeed, as was also the regimental formation, which, as usual, was in line of masses for the review. Col. Butt having recovered from his recent illness, was in command. The reviewing officer wore the full dress uniform of a Major General of the Army, and also riding boots, although dismounted. During the passage of the reviewing party around the lines, the men were perfectly steady. After the review in line the battalions changed direction by the left flanks in an excellent manner. The passage in review, so far as alignments were concerned, was faultless, but the 2d Company marched past with half of the men at the right shoulder and the rest at the port. The two last companies were also closed up too much, and in nearly all the companies there was a total absence of the six-inch interval. The salutes of the officers were very good, and the distances between companies and battalions were very well kept, with the exception noted. After the march past, the battalions were reformed for parade. Both the battalion and regimental formations were again very well executed. The parade was in line, and was taken by Lieut. Col. Leonard, and it was a very creditable performance. The men were very steady during the sound-off, and the retreat was rendered by the field music in an exceptionally fine manner, but it was noticed that the regiment did not come to attention while the "Star-Spangled Banner" was being played, as they should have done. After the reports had been received, the experts and sharpshooters were called to the front, and in a very appropriate speech by Gen. Butterfield, presented with the State decoration ordinance. Sergt. John Corrie was presented with the Governor's Cup for the highest individual score as skirmisher at ranges from 200 to 600 yards at Creedmoor in 1896. Score 89 of a possible 100.

Co. B received the Butt trophy, also the Schieffelin trophy. The Jones trophy was awarded to a team of 10 from Co. C, and the Regimental Rifle Association trophy to a team of 12 from the F. S. and N. C. S. At the conclusion of this interesting ceremony the parade was dismissed, and the companies marched in review under command of their respective 1st Sergeants. The presence of a very undesirable element, who were admitted to the seats that were reserved after the review and who conducted themselves in a very ungentlemanly manner, did not reflect much on the management, and steps should be taken in future to prevent persons who cannot behave orderly from occupying seats.

14th NEW YORK.—COL. H. W. MICHELL.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the muster-in of this regiment into the U. S. service (as the 84th Volunteers), took place at the armory, Monday evening, May 24, 1897. A review was tendered, as usual, to the war veterans of the regiment, who, about 70 strong, paraded under command of Maj. Charles H. Baldwin, the president of the War Veterans' Association. The Vets, as usual, carried the old tattered battle flags, the sight of which elicited hearty applause from the spectators that filled the armory. The regiment presented a fine soldierly appearance. They paraded the usual two battalions, each equalized into five commands of sixteen files, and commanded by Maj. Tobey and Gillon. The battalion formations were very rapidly and accurately executed, as was also the regimental formation, which for the review, was in line. As soon as the line was formed the Veterans appeared and went through their usual ceremony, the regiment presenting arms to the old colors, after which they took posts on the right of the line. After this, Maj. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, to whom the general review was tendered, took his post, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Robert H. Avery, a one-legged veteran of the war, and who is now on the retired list of the Army. During the review the men maintained perfect steadiness in the ranks. The passage in review was in every respect the best ever seen in the 14th, and that is no small compliment. After the march past the battalions were reformed for parade, and before the regimental formation was made, Co. C, Capt. Thomas H. Avery, was called to the front and center, and presented with the Rice banner for the greatest number of armory marksmen for the year of 1896. Gen. Avery made the presentation speech. Regimental line was then formed for parade in a very handsome manner. Lieut. Col. A. L. Kline took the parade. The men were steady during the sound-off, and the manual was very good. The names of the long service men and those entitled to the 100 per cent. duty medals were announced in orders, after which the parade was dismissed, and the regiment marched off the parade by the Regimental Sergeant Major. Louis Conterno's band then played excellent dance music, which it is needless to say was enjoyed by the members and the fair sex present. Col. Harry W. Michell thus practically brings to a close a long and honorable career, one of which he may justly be proud, and it is to be regretted that his duties as Deputy Excise Commissioner preclude his remaining in the regiment. There are few commanding officers who have such a firm hold on the love and respect of their subordinates as Col. Michel, for he combines the qualities of an able

and efficient officer with those of a perfect gentleman, and if his successor possesses these qualities, together with the necessary time to devote to the regiment, the Fighting Fourteenth will be fortunate indeed. Col. Michel's resignation is now in Albany, but as his discharge will not be received until after Decoration Day he will command the 14th in the parade on that day.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The report of Col. F. L. Locke, Asst. Inspr. Gen., of the 6th Inf. has been forwarded to General Headquarters and made public. Col. Locke remarks in general that "officers would do well to more fully prepare themselves to fill the next higher grade. Nearly every Lieutenant in the regiment is fairly well prepared to fill a Captain's place, yet a little more familiarity with the company commander's duties would be wise in many cases. Too often this preparation is left till occasion requires it. In guard duty, more prompt, soldierly appearing sentinels are wanted. While the men, as a rule, know the principal duties of the sentinel, in a great many cases greater familiarity with these duties would make our militiamen appear to much greater advantage when detailed for this important work."

Col. King, Asst. Inspr. Gen., of the 5th Regt., in summing up the command, says:

"With the exception of F Co., men do not generally understand the parts of the rifle, and there seems to be a lack of systematic instruction in the aiming and position drill in armory. Many men took poor position to fire standing and kneeling. This instruction should be positive and part of recruit drill before being placed in the ranks. Many men of all companies did not properly adjust sights, and did not know how to do so. Some said that they were instructed to simply raise the rear sight leaf as a 'bluff.' Officers in command of firing line did not, until requested to do so, designate objects at distance as required by D. R. The enrolment is low in several companies and the regimental percentage of attendance is small. The non-commissioned officers are fine appearing set of men, and in most instances appear to be capable. There does not appear to be any regimental method of holding meetings at stated intervals for theoretical instruction. With exceptions noted, all officers appear to be capable and energetic. Three Captains, however, gave commands with swords sheathed (see D. R., par. 495), and the Lieutenants of same companies removed their belts and swords before the inspecting officer had completed the ordered duty. Emergency ration—Not kept in armory, but all companies have arrangements to provide it at any time. Alarm list—Posted by all companies, but not used for drill notification. Bugle calls—Frequently made and very well understood by officers and men."

WISCONSIN.

The annual encampment of the Wisconsin National Guard will be held at the Wisconsin Military Reservation, Juneau County, as follows: 2d Inf., July 11 to July 17, inclusive; 3d Inf., July 18 to July 24, inclusive; 1st Inf., Aug. 1 to Aug. 7, inclusive; 4th Inf., Troop A and Battery A, Aug. 8 to Aug. 14, inclusive. The seven organizations will be sent to camp by special trains on Sundays, returning Saturdays.

Battalion drill will include school of the battalion, extended order and riot formation. An effort should be made to complete this work in the shortest possible time. Field exercises will include advance, rear guard and on post duty, patrols and short practice marches, if desired.

It is recommended that in twelve company regiments two companies be detailed each day for guard duty and in eight company regiments one; that for the purpose of instruction each relief be given short tours of duty, after which the guard be reduced to a number sufficient only for the proper protection of camp. At tattoo the entire guard should be put on duty and kept on until proper discipline has been established.

No dress uniforms will be taken to camp. Regimental evolutions will be held after each evening parade. The regulation of rations for the troops while in camp will be left to regimental commanders and regimental surgeon. Instruction in signaling will be in charge of Capt. A. J. Klappak, 4th Inf. The U. S. Army Code Card, issued Oct. 30, 1896, by the War Department, will be used. A detail for this work of two men from each company will be made. Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, 5th U. S. Cav., having been detailed by the Secretary of War, will be the inspecting officer during the encampments.

"In honor of the officer who has done so much to improve the general standing and efficiency of the Wisconsin National Guard," says Adj't. Gen. Boardman, "the camp of 1897 is named Camp King."

IOWA.

Adj't. Gen. Wright, of Iowa, announces that the following officers recently elected have been commissioned: Frank W. Mahin, Col. 1st Regt.; William B. Humphrey, Col. 4th Regt.; William G. Dows, Lieut. Col. 1st Regt. and John T. Hume, Maj. 3d Regt., all with rank from April 30, 1897. Encampments of the Iowa National Guard for current year will be by regiment and will be held upon the following dates: 1st Regt., July 28 to Aug. 4; 4th Regt., Aug. 4 to Aug. 11; 2d Regt., Aug. 11 to Aug. 18; 3d Regt., Aug. 18 to Aug. 25.

NEW JERSEY.

The 2d Regt. of New Jersey, of Paterson, Col. Muzz, was reviewed in its armory May 20 by Maj. Gen. Plume before a large number of its friends and made a hand-some display.

Following the review the following members were presented with medals for long service: Maj. Thomas F. O'Grady, Sgt. Horatio G. Sharpley and Pvt. John J. Woods, Co. B; Lieut. James T. Barker, Co. D; Capt. Henry C. Beyer and Pvt. John H. DeGraw, Co. E; Sgt. Irving H. LaBagh, Co. G. Gen. Plume made brief presentation speech.

Gen. Plume's presentation was followed by that of Col. Decker, of the State and Columbia trophies and State badges, to the regimental team. This was followed by the presentation of the Colonel's cup to Co. C, for having attained the highest average in rifle practice. Col. Muzz made the presentation, complimenting the company on its excellent record.

A Howitzer drill by the gun detachment, under Lieut. A. S. Jones, was splendidly executed. At the close of the parade Maj. Gen. Plume and his staff, consisting of Col. George Terriberry, Lieut. Col. William Strange, Col. Marvin Dodd, Maj. C. A. Gifford, Maj. Miller and Maj. Clark, together with visiting officers, were entertained at lunch in the officers' room. New Jersey will be at regimental camp this year instead of by brigades.

CONNECTICUT.

G. O. No. 12, A. G. O., announces the qualifications of the Brigade Signal Corps for 1896, with the revol. Nine qualified as sharpshooters, six as first class marksmen.

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MARRIED.

KEYES—WARD.—At St. Leo's Church, New York City, May 20, 1897, Mr. Henry Elmo Keyes, son of the late Gen. E. D. Keyes, to Miss Mary Louise Ward, daughter of Capt. G. S. L. Ward, U. S. A.

HULLIGAN—BOWKER.—At Chicago, Ill., May 3, 1897, Mr. Herbert A. Hulligan to Miss Corinne Ladd Bowker, eldest daughter of Lient. Hugh D. Bowker, U. S. A.

DAVIDSON—LEROUX.—At St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., May 25, 1897, Ensign William C. Davidson to Miss Juliet M. Leroux, daughter of Prof. Jules Leroux, of the Naval Academy.

DIED.

BADGER.—At Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., May 11, 1897, Capt. William Badger, U. S. A., retired.

BARRETT.—At Charlestown, Mass., April 19, 1897, W. H. Barrett, carpenter, U. S. N., retired.

CHASE.—At Washington, D. C., May 19, 1897, Lieut. Henry S. Chase, U. S. N., retired.

FREEMAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 17, 1897, Alexander H. Freeman, formerly 1st Lieutenant 6th U. S. Inf., and Brevet Captain, U. S. A.

HASLER.—At Webster, Mass., May 12, 1897, Mrs. Sophronia Hasler, only surviving sister of the late Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed Aug. 10, 1861, at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.

JONES.—At Savannah, Ga., May 11, 1897, Robert Brodie Jones, grandson of the late Brig. Gen. Roger Jones, Inspr. Gen. U. S. A.

KING.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., May 19, 1897, Miss Ethel King, daughter of Gen. Horatio C. King.

MCDONALD.—At Greenwood, Miss., May 4, 1897, Mrs. McDonald, brother of Lieut. John B. McDonald, 10th U. S. Cav.

STONE.—At New York City, May 22, 1897, William Stone, formerly 1st Lieutenant 45th U. S. Inf.

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A FIRM RIGHT TO ITS TRADEMARKS.

(From the New York Tribune of April 24, 1897.)

By a recent decision of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri the right of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, of the Island of Trinidad, for whom J. W. Wuppermann, of New York, is agent, to the exclusive use of the well known trademark "Angostura" in connection with the bitters manufactured by them, was affirmed. A spurious bitters with fac-simile counterfeit of the label and trademark of the genuine article manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons having been placed on the market, suit was filed against the firm of Lynch & Co., of St. Louis, and the infringement being confessed, a decree was entered in the United States court affirming the right of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons to the exclusive use of the trademark "Angostura Bitters" manufactured by them, and to the exclusive use of the labels and wrappers used by the plaintiffs. The defendants are perpetually enjoined from using the words "Angostura Bitters" or the word "Angostura," or any imitation of the word on any bitters or cordials not made by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. The case of spurious bitters, which the defendants had on hand were ordered to be delivered to the plaintiff and destroyed. It is stated by Mr. Wuppermann that he has instructed his counsel, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, of this city, to prosecute all infringers and to invoke the penalty of the civil and criminal law against those who have placed spurious goods on the market.

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Refers (by permission) to Col. Thos. F. Barr, of New York City, Ass't Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, also to Gen. Wm. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., Ex-Commander General of the United States Army.

May 29, 1897.

GRAND ARMY IN THE PARADE.

The pathos of the Grant Day parade was in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic. In the first place, they were not given the position of honor. The glory of the great General was their glory. He won because their comrades had died and because they themselves were willing to die. The White Tomb is the monument of the common soldier as well as of the commander. The only fitting thing was that these old comrades should on that day be the first to pass the Tomb, that the President should stand before them as the grateful Nation's representative while they hobbled by with their ragged battle flags, that the first and fresh enthusiasm of the people should be given to these heroes who fought under the eye of Grant. On the contrary, all the regulars and all the militia passed by before the heroes started. After the last bunch of Italian militia and just before the little school boys in uniform these old men marched with the tattered ensigns which should be the Nation's idolatry. They had stood at their street corner rendezvous in the biting cold wind for fully six hours before they could fall in. When they arrived at the tomb the hour for the review of the fleet had come and the President was gone. This bad arrangement was a disgrace to the Republic. The only occasion like it in our history was the ceremony of Bunker Hill Monument; and there the men of the Revolution were properly the objects of the leading interest. But New York had no Webster to speak for the "venerable men who have come down to us from a former generation."—The "Illustrated American."

All the guns, standards and other trophies captured by the French from the Russians during the Crimean War were returned to Russia more than a year ago. Emperor Nicholas promised at the time that he would return the compliment. But, in spite of this assurance, no steps have as yet been taken to restore to France the guns and the flags which she was compelled to abandon to the Russians during her terrible retreat from Moscow in 1812. The delay is exciting both surprise and irritation at Paris, and is tending still further to cool off the enthusiasm which, until the beginning of this year, prevailed in France in favor of everything Russian.

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The three famous resorts of the "Land of the Sky" are Asheville, Biltmore and Hot Springs. These may be considered separately:

Asheville is an enterprising city, nestling amid the imperial ranges that mark the "Land of the Sky," and has all the indicia of a live and progressive municipality. It is distinctly a resort city, and is graced with numerous palatial villas, tasteful cottages and grand hotels. Its streets are romantic, tree-shaded drives winding about in the most picturesque fashion, and in the pretty part adjacent are the handsome homes of the favored inhabitants. The climate is singularly pure, dry and bracing, and possesses a remarkable degree of the qualities which tend to promote health and pleasure. The number of clear days is very high for the average year. In winter the climate is very mild, yet extremely bracing. In summer the charm of outdoor life is inexpressible.

The air is warm and genial, yet not oppressive, on account of dryness, and the nights are delightfully cool and conducive to restfulness and sweet repose. The great resort hotel at Asheville is the Battery Park—a magnificent home which exemplifies the highest degree of luxury and good taste. No words of commendation are needed for this fa-

mous house, standing proudly upon a noble eminence, of its sumptuous furnishings, or of its peerless cuisine or service. The fame of the house is world-wide.

Biltmore. This place is some two miles from Asheville, and partakes of the same general character, in respect to scenery, climate and general attractions. But the place takes its name from the imperial chateau of Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, the most magnificent palace in America—a veritable rival of the royal abodes of the Old World. The splendid gardens and the great farm adjacent to the castle at Biltmore are worthy of a journey of many miles to see. At Biltmore is a palatial hotel, entirely in keeping with the place, known as the Kenilworth Inn, an ideal place of abode, and the resort of the best people of the land. The equipment, cuisine and service of this now famous house are equal to the best high-class city hotels. And no effort is spared to maintain the standard of excellence in every respect.

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